MEMORIA TECHNICA:

OR,

A NEW METHOD

OF

ARTIFICIAL MEMORY:

APPLIED TO, AND EXEMPLIFIED IN

CHRONOLOGY, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY:

ALSO

JEWISH, GRECIAN, AND ROMAN COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

WITH

TABLES

PROPER TO THE RESPECTIVE SCIENCES;

AND

MEMORIAL LINES

ADAPTED TO EACH TABLE.

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The PREFACE.

IT may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this and the former Editions. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and antient Kings, Care has been taken to ſignify, with the utmoſt Brevity, the Relation which every Perſon bore to his immediate Predeceſſor. In the Geographical Part, beſides the adding of many remarkable Places both in antient and preſent Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Diviſions, have many of them been form'd a-new, with particular Regard to the Situation of the reſpective Kingdoms, Provinces, or Countries, into which thoſe Diviſions have been made; ſo that every Line is in ſome meaſure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of antient Coins, Weights and Meaſures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables ſubjoined, of great Uſe for the more ſpeedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewiſe added an Index of the Hiſtorical, Chronological and Geographical Words; of the Uſefulneſs of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral Alterations and Additions of leſs Moment, interſperſed throughout the whole; ſuch as either my own Experience or the Judgment of my Friends had ſuggeſted to me, in order to render the Deſign more uſeful. I ſhall not trouble the Reader with the Reaſons of them, which, if he compares the Editions, he will very probably find out himſelf: Nor do I think it neceſſary to apologize for having made them, ſince it could not be expected that an Invention of this kind ſhould be ſo perfect at firſt, as not to be capable of being conſiderably improved. And I was the more willing to beſtow ſome Care and Pains upon it, and to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met

with

with from the Publick, beyond what was expected by myſelf or others. An Art of Memory has by many been looked upon as a thing either in itſelf impracticable, or, at leaſt, in the common methods of it uſeleſs and trifling. And I was ſenſible that the following method would lie under the additional Diſadvantage of a whimſical and out of the way Appearance; beſides that, the ſeeming Difficulty of it at firſt Sight would, I foreſaw, deter many from ſo much as attempting to make themſelves Maſters of it. Notwithſtanding theſe diſcouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give ſome Satisfaction, and to meet with ſome Succeſs; and will, I hope, continue to be looked upon as an uſeful Help to thoſe who delight in Reading, and would retain what they had read with Faithfulneſs and Accuracy, particularly in ſuch Points wherein their Memories are moſt likely to fail them.

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembering the Memorial Lines would moſt effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent tranſcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no ſmall Advantage to them in the Courſe of their future Studies; they would be eaſily received and long retained. But I ſhall ſay no more upon this Point, having already touched upon it in the Introduction; to which alſo I refer the Reader for what might further be expected by Way of Preface.

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INTRODUCTION.

'TIS a general complaint amongſt men of reading, and to many a diſcouragement from it, that they find themſelves not able to *retain* what they read, with any certainty or exactneſs. And in no part of literature is there greater room for this complaint than in *hiſtory*: to the ſtudying of which with pleaſure and improvement, as nothing contributes more, ſo nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retained*, than a diſtinct and accurate knowledge of *chronology* and *geography*. Upon this account ſeveral attempts have been made to remedy, in ſome meaſure, the defects of the memory, by chronological and

a geographical

geographical tables, cuts, and maps, and by reducing the principal parts of hiſtory to certain epocha's or æra's ſo diſpoſed and contrived, as may be moſt likely to affect the imagination, and make the deeper impreſſion upon the mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne*, in his *Ductor Hiſtoricus*, has reduced the whole compaſs of chronology to thirteen grand epocha's, all beginning with the letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to Hiſtory*, has made uſe of the number *ſeven*, throughout his whole book; "not out of affectation (as he tells us), "but experience, as *moſt eaſy for the* "*memory*;" with others of the like nature, which ſerve at leaſt to ſhew that the memory wants aſſiſtance, and that ſmall helps are better than none. But of all the inventions made uſe of for this end, none has been found to contribute more to the aſſiſtance of the memory than that of *technical* verſes; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little compaſs, and alſo becauſe being once learned, they are ſeldom or never forgot. For the truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakeſt

weakeſt memories, whether they have not to the laſt found themſelves in poſſeſſion of that memorable line:

Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baralipton.

Of this nature is the following method; the deſign of which is not to make the *memory better*, but *things more eaſy to be remembered*; ſo that by the help of it an ordinary, or even a weak memory ſhall be able to retain what the ſtrongeſt and moſt extraordinary memory could not retain without it. For as he who firſt contrived to aſſiſt the eye with a teleſcope, did not by that pretend to give ſight to the blind, or make any alteration in the eye itſelf; but only to bring the objects nearer, that they might be viewed more accurately and diſtinctly; ſo neither is it pretended * by this art to teach thoſe to remember every thing, who never could remember any thing; or to make men

*Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim non ut totum aliquid, cujus in ingeniis noſtris pars nulla ſit, pariat & procreet, verum ut ea, quæ ſunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat.* Lib. II. *Edit. C. Steph.* p. 182.

in an inſtant ſkilful in ſciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with, but only to enable them to retain, with *certainty* and *exactneſs*, what they have already a general and competent knowledge of; that they may not be obliged upon every occaſion to have freſh recourſe to their books or maps, or be under the tireſome neceſſity of reading the ſame things again and again, ſtill forgetting them as faſt as they read them.

To thoſe who may object, of what uſe is it to be thus exact, and content themſelves with an imperfect and confuſed remembrance of what they read, it might be anſwered, that ſuch as think it of no uſe, need not, as I preſume they will not, trouble themſelves about it; this being deſigned for the benefit of thoſe only who think it is of uſe; and who, even at the expence of a little pains would remember if they could: but, beſides this, I believe it will be agreed on all hands, that to inſtance in hiſtory only, a man who *has* an exact notion of time and place, finds incomparably more pleaſure and makes a ſpeedier progreſs in that ſtudy, than he who *has not*. I ſhall

I ſhall here beg leave to tranſcribe a paſſage from Mr. ADDISON's *Dialogues upon the Uſefulneſs of ancient Medals:* "There is one advantage, ſays *Eugenius*, "that ſeems to me *very conſiderable*, "which is the great help to memory "one finds in medals. For my own "part, I am very much embarraſſed in "the names and ranks of the ſeveral "*Roman* emperors, and find it difficult "to recollect upon occaſion the diffe-"rent parts of their hiſtory; but your "medalliſts, upon the firſt naming of "an emperor, will immediately tell you "his age, family, and life. To re-"member where he enters in the ſuc-"ceſſion, they only conſider in what "part of the cabinet he lies, and by "running over in their thoughts ſuch "a particular drawer, will give you "an account of all the remarkable "parts of his reign."

If this be ſuch a *conſiderable advantage* in medals, I hope it will be allowed that the following method is of ſome uſe, ſince by it a man may be enabled to remember, when any emperor from *Julius Cæſar* to *Conſtantine*, began his reign, and that as readily as you can name him,

by the help of no more than *ſix memorial lines*. The like he may do with the ſame eaſe and readineſs by the kings of *England*, and ſo proportionably for any other part of ſacred or profane hiſtory. For, how impracticable ſoever it may ſeem at firſt view, I have reaſon to believe, that any reader of a common capacity may, by a regular proceeding, and ordinary application, be able readily and exactly to anſwer *moſt*, if not *all*, the queſtions that can be propoſed from the following tables.

The manner in which I would adviſe him to proceed (after having premiſed that he muſt not be too haſty at firſt, but make himſelf * maſter of one thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with ſuch particulars as he has moſt occaſion or inclination to retain) is this: firſt let him learn to *explain* the ſeveral *memorial lines*, according to the method hereafter

* Aſſumendus uſus paulatim, ut pauca primum complectamur animo quæ reddi fideliter poſſint: mox per incrementa tam modica ut onerari ſe labor ille non ſentiat, augenda uſu & exercitatione multa continenda eſt, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria conſtat. *Quintil.* Lib. X. Edit. *Gibſ. Ox.* pa. 534.

hereafter to be laid down, by conſulting the tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him, by looking upon the tables, learn to make out the lines: and 3. Let him charge his memory with them, by *frequent repetition*. By this means the words will become *familiar*, how harſh and uncouth ſoever they may appear at firſt; and he will find it as eaſy to know the diameter, diſtance and magnitude, of any planet; the particular time or age of any remarkable perſon or thing; the longitude and latitude of any place, and the like, as it is to remember their *names*: the whole art being in effect nothing more than this: *to make ſuch a change in the* ending *of the name of a place, perſon, planet, coin*, &c. without altering the beginning *of it as ſhall readily ſuggeſt the thing ſought, at the ſame time that the beginning of the word, being preſerved, ſhall be a* leading *or* prompting *ſyllable to the ending of it ſo changed.*

I would willingly here let the reader a little more into my meaning, which he may not otherwiſe ſo readily apprehend, leſt he ſhould think there is more difficulty

difficulty in the matter than there really is. I would aſk him then, if he thinks he could remember to call CYRUS, Cyr*uts*; or ALEXANDER the great, Alex*ita*; or JULIUS Cæſar, Juli*os* Cæſar; or MAHOMET, Mahom*audd*; if he can but do this; he has nothing elſe to do (when he is once maſter of the general key, and knows what letters of the alphabet ſtand for what figures,) in order to remember, without any poſſibility of being miſtaken, that the years in which *Cyrus*, *Alexander*, and *Julius Cæſar*, founded their reſpective monarchies were as follow:

	Bef. Chriſt.
CYRUS [Cyr*uts*] - -	536
ALEXANDER [Alex*ita*] -	331
JULIUS Cæſar [Juli*os*] -	46

And that the *Mahometan* æra, or flight of *Mahomet*, was *A. D* 622. In like manner for geography; does he think he could remember to call MADRID Madr*oy-t*, or JERUSALEM Jeru*ta-ts*, or BLENHEIM Blenhe*bav*, or THESSALY Thes*jan*? This is all that is required to remember that the degree of latitude of

of *Madrid* is about 40, and the * longitude about 3; the latitude of *Jeruſalem* about 31, and the longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the ancient *Theſſaly* is the preſent *Janna*. Thus the reader will obſerve that all that he has to do, is for one word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *termination*. And to make even this eaſier to be remembered, the *technical* words are thrown into the form of common *Latin* verſe, or at leaſt of ſomething like it. For as there was no neceſſity to confine myſelf to any rules of *quantity* or *poſition*, I hope I need make no apology for the liberty I have taken in having, without regard to either, and perhaps now and then without ſo much as

* The reader is preſumed to be ſo far acquainted with geography, as to be able to tell which is eaſtern and which is weſtern longitude, when he is informed that the firſt meridian is fixed at *London*.

† In many words the variation is very ſmall; as K. John K. *Jann*, INachus In*akus*, SOlon So*lun*, HERODOTUS Herodo*fus*, PLATO Plato*k*, TRAJAN Traja*nk*, CLEOPATRA Cleopat*la*, GORDIAN Imp. Gor*din*, the battle of MARATHON Marath*onz*, ATTILA, Atti*fla*, CROESUS Cræ*ſuſe*, AUSTIN Auſtinz, &c. Thoſe which appear more difficult, will be full as eaſy, when familiarized by uſe.

as a regard to the juſt number of feet, only placed the words in ſuch order as to make them run moſt eaſily off the tongue, and ſucceed each other in the moſt natural manner. But this by the way for the reader's encouragement.

In the mean time, till he can repeat the *memorial lines*, and to thoſe who are not willing to give themſelves any trouble at all in charging their *memory* with them, the *tables* themſelves will not be without their uſe: of which it may be expected that I ſhould give ſome account.

For the chronology and hiſtory I have chiefly conſulted * archbiſhop *Uſher*'s annals, *Marſhall*'s chronological tables, *Petavius*'s *Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne*'s *Ductor Hiſtoricus*, and biſhop *Beverege*'s *Inſtitutiones Chronologicæ*. The ſucceſſion of the *Aſſyrian* and *Babylonian* monarchies, the kings of *Perſia*, *Media*,

* It may be ſome ſatisfaction to the reader, to know that Mr. Bedford (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*) *never* differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the creation of the world to the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem*, never above five years from archbiſhop Uſher, the late biſhop of Worceſter, or Mr. *Marſhall*.

Media, *Syria*, *Egypt*, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux*'s chronological tables at the end of his *connection*; the times of the flouriſhing of the fathers, councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave*'s *Hiſtoria Literaria*; the *Roman* Emperors, and the time of the writing of the Canonical Books of the New Teſtament, from Mr. *Eachard*'s Roman and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories; the Legatine and Provincial Conſtitutions from the biſhop of *London*'s *Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici*: The Aſtronomical Calculations are from Dr. *Derham*'s Aſtro-Theology. I have alſo added Mr. *Whiſton*'s, from his Theory of the Earth. In the geographical part, my chief guide has been Dr. *Wells*'s treatiſe of ancient and preſent geography, whoſe maps may be conſulted by the learner. For the coins, weights, and meaſures, I have chiefly been obliged to Dr. *Arbuthnot*'s book and tables, not without conſulting biſhop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard*, and biſhop *Hooper*, and other writers upon that ſubject, of whom I have made what uſe I thought convenient. If any prefer other authors, who differ from theſe, they may eaſily apply the art

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to their favourite author, by a change of the words according to the method laid down. And indeed, when the reader is perfectly maſter of it, he would do well to form words for his own uſe, which perhaps he will ſooner remember than thoſe which I had formed for mine; my deſign being rather to give a ſpecimen of what might be done by it, than a ſet of *compleat* tables in the reſpective ſciences. If ſome think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too full. To both theſe I anſwer, that I impoſe no talk upon my readers, nor deſire to prevent their own improvements; they may add what they pleaſe, and paſs by what they pleaſe. Nor do I think it at all neceſſary that they ſhould be able to anſwer *every* particular in the following tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their memory with them, they will find them no burden, and that 'tis not only practicable, but eaſy to be done.

'Tis not to be expected that gentlemen, who have gone through the courſe

courſe of their ſtudies, will trouble themſelves to begin a-new, and go regularly through the *whole*: But it is ſubmitted to thoſe who have the education of young ſtudents in the univerſities and public ſchools, whether it would not be of ſome ſervice towards facilitating the progreſs of their pupils and ſcholars in uſeful knowledge, to have them early and thoroughly acquainted with this ſmall treatiſe. 'Tis the advice of *Quintilian*, that boys ſhould be uſed to repeat, as faſt as poſſible, harſh and crabbed words and verſes, purpoſely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate pronunciation. His words are theſe: * *Non alienum fuerit exigere ab his ætatibus, quo ſit abſolutius os & expreſſior ſermo, ut nomina quædam verſuſque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus aſperrime coëuntibus inter ſe ſyllabis catenatos & veluti confragoſos, quam citatiſſime volvant.* The frequent repetition of the following *memorial lines* would certainly anſwer *this* end, and at the ſame time a *much better*; and if I might alſo recommend, as he does, the *writing*

* Inſt. Orat. Edit. *Gibſon. Oxon.* p. 12.

of them too, in order to make the deeper impreſſion, it would doubtleſs have a good effect, and boys would be treaſuring up learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curaſſe cum* Scribere *nomina puer (quemadmodum moris eſt) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis* vulgaribus *& forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim poteſt Interpretationem linguæ ſecretioris quam* Græci [illegible] *vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediſcere, & inter prima Elementa conſequi rem poſtea proprium tempus deſideraturam.* It may be ſufficient to have juſt hinted theſe things to thoſe whoſe more immediate province it is, and who are beſt qualified to judge what methods may moſt effectually contribute to the improvement of thoſe under their care.

From the account I have given of it, the reader will obſerve, that the method here propoſed is perfectly different from that of *Simonides* the *Cean*, ſo * famous among the ancients for being

† Inſt. Orat. Edit. *Gibſon, Oxon.* p. 12.

* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρέπους, ὁ Κεῖος, ὁ ΤΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, διδάσκων Λθήνησιν διδάσκαλον, καὶ αἱ εἰκόνες ἐξάδυσαν Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος, ἔτη ΗΗ.—Marm. Arund. I. *l.* 70.

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being the firſt inventor of an art of memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* ſpeak with reſpect, and of whoſe method of ‡ *places* and *images* (*i. e.* of having a repoſitory of ideas, a large houſe, or the like, divided into ſeveral apartments, in each of which

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tzetzem*, Chiliade I. *cap.* 24. Ubi victorias reportaſſe ait quinquaginta ſex. Conſule etiam *Valerium Maximum.* Lib. IV. *cap.* 7.

† Non ſum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio quanto Themiſtocles fuit, ut oblivionis artem quam Memoriæ malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Ceio, quem primum ferunt artem memoriæ protuliſſe. *Cic. de Orat.* Lib. II.

‡ Conſtat Artificioſa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, Lib. III. Edit. *Car. Steph.* p. 30.

Loca diſcunt quam maxime ſpatioſa, multa varietate ſignata, domum forte magnam, & in multos diductam receſſus. In ea quicquid notabile eſt animo diligenter affigitur, ut ſine cunctatione ac morâ partes ejus omnes cogitatio poſſit percurrere.———

——Tum quæ ſcripſerunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio ſigno quo moneantur, notant. Quod eſſe vel ex re tota poteſt, ut de navigatione, militia: vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; ſit autem ſignum navigationis, ut anchora; militiæ, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum ſenſum vel locum veſtibulo quaſi aſſignant, ſecundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, ſed ſtratis etiam ſimilibuſque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum eſt repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recenſere, & quod cuique crediderunt, repoſcunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inſt. Orat.* Lib. XI. Edit. *Gibſ.* 561.

you are to place in order a ſymbolical repreſentation of the things which you would remember,) they have given us a very full and particular account, as alſo of the occaſion which firſt gave riſe to it. What improvements have been made of this method by ſome modern authors, or in what manner, or with what ſucceſs others have ſet up to teach privately the art of memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own method ſufficient for myſelf, I had no inclination to look after any other. What uſe it may be of to the public, muſt be left to experience. The novelty of it may perhaps, recommend it to the inquiſitive and curious; and I deſire nothing more than that into whoſe hands ſoever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced againſt it upon the account of its *ſeeming difficulty*, before he has made *trial* of it, being inclined to think, that to any one who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be ſo far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more eaſy, or more obvious. The repreſentation of numbers by letters of the alphabet, hath been

been a thing in practice, more or leſs, almoſt in every language. The only thing wanting was to make that repreſentation further uſeful by ſubſtituting vowels as well as conſonants for the numerical figures, in ſuch manner and proportion, that any number might be formed into a word capable of being articulately pronounced, and conſequently more perfectly remembered. Amongſt the *Jews*, indeed, of whoſe alphabet the vowels are no part, it was a practice, not only to abbreviate ſentences and names of words, by putting together initial letters of thoſe words, and making out of them an * *artificial word* to expreſs the whole; but alſo to make uſe of *natural* words, to repreſent numbers, when they could meet with ſuch as happened to anſwer the number which they wanted to expreſs. We have ſeveral pieces of ingenuity of

* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-oſes B-en M-aimon; *Ralbag* for R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erſon; *Maccabees*, from the abbreviation of the words in the ſtandard of *Judas Maccabæus*, M-i C-amoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *Who is like unto thee amongſt the Gods, O Lord.* Vide Prideaux's Connect. Part II. Book 3. Of this nature is what the reader will meet with in the beginning of the geographical part of this method, pa. 56, &c.

this kind in the frontiſpieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *year* of the edition in ſome word or ſentence of ſcripture, the letters of which, according to their numerical value, make up the date. * I have ſubjoined

* Sed non omittendum eſt, Judæos in librorum præcipue titulis, ad annum quo impreſſi ſunt indigitandum, literas numerales alio atque quem tradidimus ordine collocare. Enimvero vocem unam vel plures, eaſque vel ſeorſim, vel in ſententiâ aliqua Biblica comprehenſas excogitant, quarum literæ, utut diſpoſitæ, numerum propoſitum valeant. Ex. gr. In Bibliis ſacris a Joſepho Athia Amſtelodami editis, tria occurrunt frontiſpicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impreſſum dicitur שגה לשני ע"ט ס"פר טהיר לפ"ק Anno computi minoris *Lingua mea eſt ſtylus ſcribæ prompti. Pſ.* xlv. Ubi voces ע"ט ס'פ"ר ut virgulis ſuperne notatæ annum indigitant, quo Pentateuchus impreſſus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus computi Judaici minoris ſtatim inveniatur, ſi omnes vocum iſtarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita diſponantur ע 70 ט 9 ס 60 פ 80 ר 200.=419. Ergo annus erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo videſis Chronologicas noſtras Inſtitutiones. Sic & Prophetæ impreſſi dicuntur בשגח משא גי חזין לפ"ק Anno *Onus vallis viſionis* computi minoris. *Iſ.* xxii. Ubi literæ משא גי חזין valent 420. Frontiſpicium autem ad כתובים ſive Hagiographa impreſſum eſt Anno באצבע אלהים כתובים *ſcripta digito Dei*, ubi primæ duæ literæ vocis בתובים annum eundem 420 ſignificant. Nam ת valet 400, & ב 20. Hunc etjam in modum Talmud Baſileæ impreſſum dicitur שלח לעמו Anno *Redemptionem miſit populo ſuo. Pſ.* cxi. Ubi literæ vocis שלח valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth

ſubjoined ſome of them, for the entertainment of the learned reader, from biſhop *Beverege*'s *Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to obſervations of this kind the firſt hint of this method, which I have carried ſo far, and which doubtleſs, like all other inventions, is ſtill capable of further improvements.

What is added of the miſcellany kind, is a ſmall part of what I had drawn up for my own uſe, and ſhews how eaſily this art may be applied to almoſt every part of learning. If, upon the whole, this attempt ſhall be found to contribute to the more ſpeedy attainment of uſeful knowledge, and to give men of reading, inſtead of an imperfect and confuſed remembrance of what they read, a ſatisfactory certainty and exactneſs, as I cannot think the little time I have ſpent upon it ill beſtowed, in reſpect of my own improvement, ſo I ſhall be glad that it proves of as much benefit to others as I have found it to myſelf.

Tephilloth Hiſpanienſis ſive Judæorum Hiſpanorum liturgia ingenioſiſſime impreſſa dicitur שנת הואת *Hoc Anno*, *i. e.* Anno 413, quem literæ הואת indigitant. Lib. I. c. 6.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

SECT. I.

A General view of the principal part of this method Page 1

SECT. II.

The application of this art to Chronology and Hiſtory.

Table. Page.

I. *General epochas and æras, eccleſiaſtical and civil* 8

III. *Chronological and hiſtorical miſcellanies before* Chriſt 10

IV. *Chronological and hiſtorical miſcellanies after* Chriſt 12

V. *The regal table of* England *ſince the Conqueſt, and ſome of the moſt remarkable princes before it* 14

VI. *Chronological miſcellanies ſince the Conqueſt* 17

VII. *The patriarchs before and after the Flood* 18

VIII. *The patriarchs, &c. according to their years, before* Chriſt 19

IX. *The*

Table. Page.
IX. *The Judges of* Iſrael, *from the death of* Moſes *to* Samuel 21
X. *The kings of* Iſrael *and* Judah 22
XI. *The Prophets* 24
XII. *Kings of* Aſſyria, *after the diſſolution of the ancient* Aſſyrian *empire upon the death of* Sardanapalus 25
XIII. *Kings of* Egypt, Media, *and* Perſia 27
XIV. *The different names of the ſame perſons in ſcripture, and in profane authors* 29
XV. *Kings of* Egypt *and* Syria, *after the death of* Alexander the Great 30
XVI. Jewiſh *high prieſts*, &c. *after the return from the captivity* 32
XVII. *Founders* &c. *of ancient monarchies* 33
XVIII. Grecian *hiſtory* 35
XIX. Grecian *lawgivers, philoſophers, and poets* 36
XX. Roman *hiſtory* 37
XXI. *The conſular ſtate to* Julius Cæſar 38
XXII. *The twelve* Cæſars 39
XXIII. *The* Roman *emperors, from* Nerva *to* Conſtantine 40
XXIV. *The diviſion of the empire* 42
XXV. Eaſtern *and* Weſtern *general councils* 45
XXVI. *Fathers, hereticks*, &c. 46
XXVII. *Popes, authors, famous men* 48
XXVIII. *The founders of the kingdoms of* Europe 51
XXIX. *The times of the writing of the canonical books of the* New Teſtament 52
XXX. *The provincial and legatine conſtitutions, according to the order in which they were made* 53

SECT.

Table. Page.
V. *Chronological notes concerning the lunar and solar month and years; the* Metonick, Calippick, Dionyſian, *and* Julian *periods*, &c. 106
To find the year of the Julian *period, the years of the other cycles being given* 108

SECT. V.

The Application of this Art to Coins, Weights, and Meaſures.

Table. Page.
I. Hebrew, Attick, Babyloniſh, Alexandrian, *and* Roman *money* 111
II. *meaſures of length*, &c 113
Engliſh *meaſures of length* ibid.
Grecian *meaſures of length* 114
Roman *meaſures of length* 115
Jewiſh *meaſures of length* 116
III. *The proportion of the foreign meaſures to* Engliſh *meaſures* 118
IV. *Superficial meaſures*, &c. 119
V. *Meaſures of capacity* 121
Engliſh *wine meaſures* ibid.
Engliſh *corn meaſure* ibid.
Grecian *meaſures of capacity* 122
Roman *meaſures of capacity* 123
Jewiſh *meaſures of capacity* 124
VI. *Meaſures of capacity reduced to* Engliſh *meaſures* 126
VII. *Weights* 128
Roman *and* Grecian *leſſer Weights* 129

VIII. *Ancient*

Table. Page.
VIII. *Ancient weights reduced to* Engliſh *Troy weights* 131
IX. Jewiſh *and* Roman *money and meaſures, according to Biſhop* Cumberland 132
Decimal tables for the more eaſy reduction of ancient coins, weights, and meaſures 133

SECT. VI.

MISCELLANEA.

Page.
The proportion of the diameter to the circumference of a circle 141
The area of a circle and ellipſis 142
The ſurface and ſolidity of a ſphere ibid.
The quantity of vapours raiſed out of the ſea 143
The quantity of water the Mediterranean *receives from the rivers that fall into it* ib.
The velocity of ſound, light, &c. 144
The Jewiſh *months* 145
The Grecian *months* 146
The Jewiſh *and* Grecian *æra of the Creation* ibid.
The days of the month on which the other noted epocha's began 147
The ſpecific gravities of ſome metals and other bodies 148
Numerus Dignitatum, &c. tempore Camdeni ibid.
The temple of the winds 149
Roman *militia* 150
Roman *law* ibid.
The Biſhops who refuſed to aſſent to the Ὁμοούσιον 151
The ten perſecutions ibid.

	Page.
The Electors of Germany	152
The Quinquarticular Controverſy	ibid
The ſeven precepts of the ſons of Noah	ibid.
The Miſnah, Gemarah, *and* Talmud	153
Characters Arithmetici, Græci, & Hebraici	154
The ages of Chriſtianity, according to what was moſt remarkable in each century	ibid.
The diviſion of the empire into præfects and dioceſes	155
The Dimenſions of the Ark and Temple	156
Computation of the coſts, veſſels, veſtments, &c. *of* Solomon's *Temple*	ibid.
The number of thoſe who returned from the captivity	157
The difference of talents	158
A ſpecimen how this art may be made uſe of to remember particular ſtatutes	159

MEMORIA TECHNICA:

OR, A

NEW METHOD

OF

ARTIFICIAL MEMORY.

SECT. I.

THE principal part of this method is briefly this: to remember any thing in hiſtory, chronology, geography, &c. a word is formed, the beginning whereof being the firſt ſyllable or ſyllables of the thing ſought, does, by frequent repetition, of courſe draw after it the latter part, which is ſo contrived as to give the anſwer. Thus, in hiſtory, the deluge happened in the year before *Chriſt* two thouſand three hundred forty-eight: this is ſignified by the word Del*etok*; Del ſtanding for DELUGE, and *etok* for 2348. In aſtro-

nomy, the diameter of the ſun (SOLis DIAMETER) is eight hundred twenty-two thouſand one hundred and forty-eight *Engliſh* miles: this is ſignified by Soldi-*ked-áfei*; ſoldi ſtanding for the diameter of the ſun, *ked-afei* for 822,148; and ſo of the reſt, as will be ſhewn more fully in the proper place. How theſe words come to ſignify theſe things, or contribute to the remembering of them is now to be ſhewn.

The firſt thing to be done is to learn exactly the following ſeries of vowels and conſonants, which are to preſent the numerical figures, ſo as to be able, at pleaſure, to form a *technical* word, which ſhall ſtand for any number, or to reſolve a word already formed into the number which it ſtands for.

a	*e*	*i*	*o*	*u*	*au*	*oi*	*ei*	*ou*	*y*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
b	*d*	*t*	*f*	*l*	*s*	*p*	*k*	*n*	*z*

Here *a* and *b* ſtand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and ſo on.

Theſe letters are aſſigned arbitrarily to the reſpective figures, and may very eaſily be remembered. The firſt five vowels in order naturally repreſent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The diphthong *au*, being compoſed of *a* 1 and *u* 5 ſtands for 6; *oi* for 7, being compoſed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being compoſed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The diphthong *ei* will eaſily be remembered for *eight*, being the initials of the word. In like manner for the *conſonants*, where the initials could conveniently be retained, they are made uſe of to ſignify the number, as *t* for three, *f* for four, *s* for ſix, and *n* for nine. The reſt were aſſigned without any particular

ticular reaſon, unleſs that poſſibly *p* may be more eaſily remembered for 7 or Septem, *k* for 8 or ὁ κτὼ, *d* for 2 or *d*uo, *b* for 1, as being the firſt conſonant, and *l* for 5, being the Roman letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their places.

The reaſons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the ſeries more readily remembered; and if there was no reaſon at all aſſigned, I believe it will be granted that the repreſentation of nine or ten numerical figures by ſo many letters of the alphabet, can be no great burthen to the memory.

The ſeries therefore being perfectly learned, let the reader proceed to exerciſe himſelf in the formation and reſolution of words in this manner.

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
az	*tel*	*teib*	*aneb*	*afna*	*bybe*	*uts*	*pouſoi*

4311	553	680	&c.
fib	*lut*	*ſeiz*	&c.

And as in numeration of larger ſums, 'tis uſual to point the figures at their proper periods of thouſands, millions, billions, &c. for the more eaſy reading of them, as 172,102,795 one hundred ſeventy-two millions, one hundred two thouſand, ſeven hundred ninety-five; ſo, in forming a word for a number conſiſting of many figures, the ſyllables may be ſo conveniently divided, as exactly to anſwer the end of pointing. Thus, in the inſtance before us, which is the diameter of the orbit of the earth in *Engliſh* miles: the *technical* word is Dorbtér*boid-áze-poul*; the beginning of the word dorbter, ſtanding for the diameter of the orbit of the earth, (D-iameter Orbitæ Terræ) and the re-

maining part of it *boid-aze-poul* for the number 172,102,795.

N. B. Always remember that the diphthongs are to be conſidered but as *one letter*, or rather, as repreſenting only *one figure*. Note alſo, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w*, for the more eaſily diſtinguiſhing it from *i*, as *ſyd*=602, pronounce *ſwid*, *typ*=307, pronounce *twip*.

The reader will obſerve, that the ſame date or number may be ſignified by different words, according as vowels or conſonants are made choice of, to repreſent the figures, or to begin the words with, as

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*, 93,451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This variety gives great room for choice, in the formation of words, of ſuch terminations as by their *uncommonneſs* are moſt likely to be remembered, or by any *accidental relation* or *alluſion* they may have to the thing ſought. Thus, the year of the world in which *Æneas* is ſuppoſed to have ſettled in *Italy*, is 2824; but as this may be expreſſed either by *ekef* or *deido*, I chuſe rather to join *deido* to *Æneas*, and make the technical word Æne*deido* than Æn*ekef*, for a reaſon which I think is obvious. Thus, king *John* began his reign *A. D.* 199, (one thouſand being underſtood to be added, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter;) but as this may be expreſſed by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make choice of the laſt, for then 'tis but calling him *Jann* inſtead of John, and you have the time almoſt in his name. Thus, *Inachus*, king of *Argos*, began his reign in the year before *Chriſt* 1856; with a very ſmall variation in the ſpelling, 'tis his name In*akus**. But this by the way.

To

* More inſtances of this kind ſee in the *Introduction*, p. ix.

To go on with our art: 'Tis further to be obſerved, that *z* and *y* being made uſe of to repreſent the cypher, where many cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. inſtead of a repetition of *azyzyzy*, which could neither be eaſily pronounced nor remembered, *g* ſtands for hundred, *th* for thouſand, and *m* for million. Thus, *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000 *oth* 4000, *otho* or *othf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 1000000, *azmoth* 10,004,000, *ſumus* 65,000,056, *loum* 59,000,000, &c. The ſolid content of the earth (TERRÆ MAGNITUDO) is two hundred ſixty-four thouſand, eight hundred fifty-ſix millions of cubick miles; this is expreſſed by the word Termagnit-*éſo-klaum*; termagnit ſtanding for terræ magnitudo; *éſo-klaum* for 264,856,000,000, the number of cubick miles.

It will be ſometimes alſo of uſe to be able to ſet down a fraction, which may be done in the following manner: let *r* be the ſeparatrix between the numerator and the denominator, the firſt coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro* $\frac{3}{4}$ *urp* $\frac{5}{7}$ *pourag* $\frac{79}{100}$ or ,79 *north* $\frac{94}{1000}$ or ,094, &c. Where the numerator is 1, or unit, it need not be expreſſed, but begin the fraction with *r*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *re*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *ri*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in decimals, ,01 or $\frac{1}{100}$ *rag* ,001 or $\frac{1}{1000}$ *rath*.

Thus I have given the reader a general view of what is the principal part of this method. I ſhall now proceed to ſhew how I have applied it to hiſtory, geography, aſtronomy, and other parts of uſeful learning; and having explained a line or two in each, leave the reſt to his own induſtry and ſagacity.

SECT.

SECT. II.

The Application of this Art to Chronology and Hiſtory.

THE ages of the world before our Saviour's time, are by chronologers generally divided into ſix: the firſt from the creation to the deluge; the ſecond from the deluge to the call of *Abraham*, &c. according to the following periods:

	Before Chriſt.
1. The CREation of the world	4004
2. The univerſal DELuge	2348
3. The call of ABraham	1921
4. EXodus, or the departure of the *Iſraelites* from *Egypt*.	1491
5. The foundation of *Solomon's* TEMple	1012
6. CYRus, or the end of the captivity The birth of *Chriſt*.	536

All this is expreſſed in one line belonging to TAB. I. as follows:

Cr*othf* Del*etok* Ab*aneb* Ex*afna* Tem*bybe* Cyr*uts*.

Cr denotes the creation, *othf* 4004, Del the deluge, Ab the calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the temple, and Cyr Cyrus. The technical endings of each repreſent the reſpective year, according to the rules already laid down.

I ſhall explain two lines more.

Nicfilcon-ár*itel*, Codathé-ma*teib*, Ephcethe-nés*fib*.
Chállemar-eudíola Covijúſt-O*lut*, C-ágcopo-mon*ſeiz*

These

Theſe two lines are a ſhort hiſtory of the firſt ſix general councils; and every ſyllable has its diſtinct ſignification. The *firſt* repreſents the place where it was held; the *ſecond* ſhews who was pope at that time; the *third* under what emperor; the *fourth* againſt what heretick; the *fifth*, in what year of our Lord. Thus, the firſt word is Nicſilcon *ârítel:* Nic denotes the council of Nice, ſil pope Silveſter, con the emperor Conſtantine, ari the heretic Arius, *tel* the year 325. The ſecond word is Codathé-ma*teib:* Co denotes the council of Conſtantinople, da pope Damaſcus, *the* the emperor Theodoſius, ma the Macedonians, *teib* 381. The third is Ephcethe-né*sfib:* Eph the council of Epheſus, ce pope Celeſtine, *the* the emperor *Theodoſius, nes the Neſtorians, *fib* the year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudí*ola:* Chal the council of Chalcedon, le pope Leo, mar the emperor Marcian, eudi the errors of Eutyches and Dioſcorus, *ola* the year 451. The fifth is Covijúſt-O*lut:* Co ſtands for COnſtantinople, vi pope Vigilius, juſt the emperor Juſtinian, O the errors of origin, *lut* the year 553. The ſixth is C-ágcopomon*ſeiz:* C ſtands again for Conſtantinople, ag for pope Agatho, copo the emperor COnſtantine POgonatus, mon the Monothelities, *ſeiz* the year 680.

By this ſpecimen the reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following eſſay, and what it will coſt him to make himſelf maſter of it. I would by no means have him diſcouraged at the difficulty, which, at firſt view, he may apprehend there is, in charging his memory with ſo many harſh and barbarous lines. For though they may appear to be ſo to a perſon unacquainted with them, and

* *Theodoſius Junior.*

and as ſuch difficult to be remembered; yet, when frequent repetition has made them familiar, what can be more eaſy than to ſupply the remaining part of a word, which you are prompted with the beginning of? As for inſtance, to complete Cr—Del—Ab—Ex—Tem—Cyr—with their technical endings, and make them up into the following line, already explained:

Cr*othf* Dél*etok* Ab*aneb* Ex*áfna* Tém*bybe* Cyr*uts*.

I have only further to deſire the reader to take notice, that, for his greater eaſe, that part of the memorial words, which repreſents the numbers or dates, is diſtinguiſhed by *Italic* characters; that part which is *Roman*, anſwers to the ſmall capitals in the Tables.

TABLE I.

General Epochas and Æras, Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

	Bef. Chriſt.
The CREATION of the world [Cr*othf*]	4004
The univerſal DELUGE [Dél*etok*]	2348
The call of ABRAHAM [Ab*aneb*]	1921
EXodus of the *Iſraelites* [Ex*áfna*]	1491
The foundation of *Solomon's* TEMPLE [Tém*bybe*]	1012
CYRUS, or the end of the captivity [Cyr*uts*]	536
The birth of *Chriſt*.	
The deſtruction of TROY [Tróy*abeit*]	1183
The firſt OLYMPIAD [Olym*pois*]	776
The building of ROME [Rom*put*]	753
ÆRA of NABONASSAR [Ænabonáſ*pop*]	747
The PHILIPPICK Æra, or the death of *Alexander* [Phílido]	324
The Æra of CONTRACTS, of the *Seleucidæ*, called in the book of *Maccabees* the Æra of the kingdom of the *Greeks* [Contráctad]	312

The

	A. D.
The Dioclesian Æra, or the Æra of Martyrs [Diocléſeko]	284
The Æra of the *Hegira*, or flight of Mahomet [Máhomaudd]	622
The Æra of Yezdegird, or the *Perſian* Æra [Yézſid]	632

The Memorial Lines.

Cr*othſ* Dél*etok* Ab*aneb* Exáſ*na* Tém*bybe* Cyr*uſs.*
Tróy*abeit* Olymp*ois* Rom*put* & Ærnabonáſ*pop.*
Phíl*ido* Contrác*tad*+Diocléſ*eko* Máhom*audd* Yézſ*id.*

THO' I have no where (except in the ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made uſe of any other Æra than that of the year before and after *Chriſt*, becauſe, thoſe being known, 'tis eaſy to find the correſpondent year of any other Æra, according to the common rules laid down in books of chronology, which I ſhall ſuppoſe the reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent epochas, that he may be able, at firſt glance, to have a notion of the time of any thing or perſon which he may meet with in authors, making uſe of the *Julian* period, and the Æra of the Creation of the world, I have alſo added them in the following table.

Table II.

	Jul. Period.	*An. M.*
The Creation of the World	710	1
The univerſal Deluge	2366	1656
The call of Abraham	2793	2083
EXodus of the *Iſraelites*	3223	2513
The foundation of *Solomon*'s Temple	3702	2992

Cyrus,

	Jul. Period.	*An. M.*
CYRUS, or the end of the Captivity	4178	3468
The deſtruction of TROY	3531	2821
The firſt OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The building of ROME	3961	3251
The birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz Delpétſau Démaſus Abmezki Apépni.
Expidet Exmélat Tempipze Temménne Cymúntoſk.
Cyrpoboik Troypílta Trómekeb Olympinik Olmtéek.
Rompinſa Rómmidub Chriſmúndothf Chriſperiſoibo.

EXPLANATION.

The firſt ſyllable points out the epocha, as before; the addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the year of the *Julian* period. The addition of *m* or *mund*, that it is the year of the world.

TABLE III.

Chronological and Hiſtorical Miſcellanies. before Chriſt.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Building of the Tower of BABEL [Bábedit]	2233
MIZRAIM ſettles in *Egypt* [Mizdakk]	2188
Deſtruction of SODOM and *Gomorrah* [Sódakoup]	1897
Death of JOSEPH [Joſéphaſil]	1635
ANUS Sabbaticus, or the firſt Sabbatical year AnSafff	1444
SAUL firſt king of *Iſrael* [Saulázznu]	1095
JEROBOAM, or the defection of the Ten Tribes [Jéronoil]	975

SALMa-

Bef. Chriſt.

SALManeſer, King of *Aſſyria*, takes *Samaria*, and extinguiſhes the kingdom of *Iſrael*, [Salm*peb*] 721

HOLOFERnes invadeth *Judæa*, and is ſlain by *Judith* [Holofé*ſlu*] 655

NINEVeh deſtroyed by the *Medes* and *Babylonians* [Ninev*ſad*] 612

JEHOIAkim taken priſoner by *Nebuchadnezzar*, from whence began the 70 years captivity of the *Jews* [Jehoía*ſys*] 606

ZEDekiah ſent in chains to *Babylon*, and *Jeruſalem* utterly deſtroyed by *Nebuzaradan*, Captain of the Guard to *Nebuchadnezzar*, the end of the kingdom of *Judah* Zed[*leik*] 588

[*N. B.* The kingdom of ISRael [Iſr*elo*] / The kingdom of JUDah [Jud*oſk*] laſted 254 / 468 Years.]

The BABylonians, having revolted from DARIUS HYſtaſpes, are beſieged by him, and *Babylon* taken, after a ſiege of 20 months, by the ſtratagem of *Zopyrus* [Babdárhy*las*] 516

SARDis burnt by the *Athenians*, in confederacy with the *Ionians*, which gave the firſt riſe to the *Perſian* war againſt the *Greeks* [Sard*ug*] 500

ZOROaſtres appears at the *Perſian* court [Zoroa*ſne*] 492

ESTHer made concubine to *Ahaſuerus* [Eſtho*ſa*] 461

The feaſt of PURim, inſtituted in memory of the defeat of *Haman's* plot for the deſtruction of the *Jews* [Pur*olt*] 453

EZRA ſent to be governor of *Judæa* [Ezro*lk*] 458

NEHEMIAH ſent governor to *Judæa*, and rebuilds the walls of *Jeruſalem* [Nehemi*ffu*] 445

	Bef. Chriſt.
The temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by *Manaſſeh* [Gerizózei]	408
The tranſlation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
Judas Maccabæus [Jumaſs]	166

The Memorial Lines.

Bábedit & Mizdakk Sodakoup Joſéphaſil AnSafff.
Saulázzu Jéroneil Salmpeb Holoféſlu Niníveſad.
Jehoíaſys Zedleik [duravit Ifrelo Judoſk.]
Babdárhylas Sardug Zorpaſne Eſthoſa Puroll.
Ezrolk Néhemiſſu Gerizózei Septepoi Jumaſs.

TABLE IV.

Chronological and Hiſtorical Miſcellanies.

	after Chriſt.
	After Chriſt.
DISPERSIO JUDÆORUM, or the deſtruction of *Jeruſalem* by *Titus* [Diſ-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of *Britain*, the firſt Chriſtian king [Lucibup]	157
ZENOBIA, queen of *Palmira*, led in triumph to *Rome* by *Aurelian* [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIÆ PAX, or the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity by *Conſtantine* [Eccleſi-paxtad]	312
St. ALBAN, the *Britiſh* protomartyr [Albantyt]	303
CLOVIS, the firſt Chriſtian king of *France* [Clovoka]	481
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin tongue, ceaſes to be vulgarly ſpoken in *Italy* [Ling-latleib]	587
AUGUSTINE the monk, ſent by *Gregory the Great* from *Rome*, converts ETHELbert king of *Kent* [Aug-ethelúnau]	596
CHARLEMAGNE declared emperor of the Weſt [Charlmeig]	800

The

After Chriſt.

The CHROISADE, or Holy War [Croisáznu] 1095
HYBERNIA, or the conqueſt of *Ireland* [Hyb*aboid*] 1172
OTTOMAN, the founder of the preſent *Turkiſh* Empire [Ott*adoup*] 1297
The Mariner's COMPAS found out [Comp*atze*] 1302
The PAPAL ſeat removed to Avignon [Pap-av*atyl*] 1305
Walter LOLLARD, with many of his followers, burnt in Auſtria, for oppoſing the Romiſh ſuperſtitions [Lol*atub*] 1351
GUNPOWDER invented in *Germany* by a monk [Gunpátſo] 1344
TAMERLANE, the *Tartar*, overcomes BAJAZET, the *Turk*, and puts him in an iron cage (the great MOGUL is deſcended from him.) [Tambaj*atoun* Mog.] 1399
SCANDERBEG prince of *Epirus*, famous for his victories over the *Turks* [Scander*boſt*] 1443
The invention of PRINTING [Prin*afon*] 1449
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the *Turks*, and an end put to that empire [Conſtantino*bóli*] 1453
Chriſtopher COLUMBUS, a native of *Genoa*, diſcovers *Cuba* and *Hiſpaniola* (Colum*bont*] 1493

N. B. The Southern Continent of *America* was diſcovered about four years after, by *Americus Veſpuſius*, from whom it took its name.

The Memorial Lines.

Diſ-jud*pa* Lúci-*bup* Zenob*doid* Eccleſi-pax*tad*.
Alban*tyt* Clóvo*ka* Ling-lat*leip* Aug-ethel*únau*.
Charlm*eig* Croisáznu Hyb*aboid* Ott*adoup* Comp*atze*.
Pap-av*atyl* Lol*atub* Gunpátſo Tambaj*atóun* [Mog.]
Scander*boſt* Prin*afon* Conſtantino*bóli* Colum*bont*.

TABLE V.

The Regal Table of England *ſince the Conqueſt, and ſome of the moſt remarkable Princes before it.*

		Bef. Chriſt.
CASIBELANUS choſen chief commander by the *Britains* againſt the invaſion of *Julius Cæſar* [Caſibel*ud*]		52
		Aft. Chriſt.
Queen BOADICEA, the *Britiſh* Heroine, being abuſed by the *Romans*, raiſes an army, and kills 7000 Bóad*aup*]		67
VORTIGERN, who invited the *Saxons* to the aſſiſtance of the *Britains* againſt the *Scots* and *Picts* [Vortig*ſos*]		446
HENGIST the *Saxon*, who erected the kingdom of *Kent*, the firſt of the Heptarchy [Heng*ful*)		455
King ARTHUR, famous for his powerful reſiſtance and victories over the *Saxons* [Arth*laf*]		514
EGBERT, who reduced the Heptarchy, and was firſt crowned ſole monarch of *England* [Egbe*kek*]		828
ALFRED, who founded the univerſity of *Oxford* [Alfré*kpe*]		872
CANUTE the *Dane* [Can*bau*]		1016
Edward the CONFESSOR [Confés*ſe*]		1042
WILLIAM the CONQ. [Wil-con*ſau*]	*Oct.* 14.	1066
William RUFUS [Ruf*koi*]	*Sept.* 9.	1087
HENRY I. [Henr*ag*]	*Aug.* 2.	1100
STEPHEN [Steph*bil*]	*Dec.* 2.	1135
HENRY the SECOND [Henſéc*buf*]	*Oct.* 25.	1154
Richard I. [Ric*bein*]	*July* 6.	1189
John [J*aun*]	*April* 6.	1199

HENRY

Henry the third [Hethdas]	*Oct.* 19.	1216
Edward I. [Eddoid]	*Nov.* 16.	1272
Edvardus secundus [Edſetyp]	*July* 7.	1307
Edvardus tertius [Edtertes]	*Jan.* 25.	1326
Richardus secundus [Riſetoip]	*June* 21.	1377
Henry the fourth [Hefotoun]	*Sept.* 20.	1399
Henry the fifth [Hefiſad]	*March* 20.	1412
Henry the sixth [Henſifed]	*Aug.* 31.	1422
Edvardus quartus [Edquarfauz]	*March* 4.	1460
Edward the fifth [Eſi-Rokt]	*April* 9.	1483
Richard III. [Eſi-Rokt]	*June* 22.	1483
Henricus ſeptimus [Henſépfeil]	*Aug.* 22.	1485
Henricus octav. [Henoclyn]	*April* 22.	1509
Edvardus sextus [Edſexlos]	*Jan.* 28.	1546
Mary [Marylut]	*July* 6.	1553
Elisabeth [Elsluk]	*Nov.* 17.	1558
James I. [Jamſyd]	*March* 24.	1602
Carolus primus [Caroprimſel]	*March* 27.	1625
Carolus secundus [Carſecſok]	*Jan.* 30.	1648
James II. [Jamſeif]	*Feb.* 6.	1684
William and Mary [Wilſeik]	*Feb.* 13.	1688
Anne [Anpyb]	*March* 8.	1701
George I. [Geobo]	*Aug.* 1.	1714
George II. [Geoſecdoi]	*June* 11.	1727

The Memorial Lines.

Caſibel*ud* Bóad*aup* Vortig*fos* Heng*ful* & Arth*laf*.
Egbe*kek* Alfré*kpe* Can*bau* Confés*ſe*.
Wil-con*ſau* Ruſ*koi* Henr*ag*. ———
Steph*bil* & Henſéc*buf* Ric*bein* *Jann* Heth*das* & Ed*doid*.
Edſe*typ* Edter*tes* Riſe*toip* Heſo*toun* Heſi*ſad*que.
Henſi*fed* Edquar*fauz* Eſi-R*okt* Henſép*feil* Henoc*lyn*.
Edſex*los* Mary*lut* Els*luk* Jam*ſyd* Caroprim*ſel*.
Carſec*ſok* Jam*ſeif* Wil*ſeik* An*pyb* Geo*bo*——*doi*.

N. B. After *Canute* inclusive, one thousand is to be added to each. It was thought unnecessary to express it, it being a thing in which it is impossible that any one should mistake.

If it be desired to remember in what month and day of the month each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following lines:

Will-t*bó*-s*ou*-*fat* Steph-d*e* Jam-ch*ef*-*fau* Ri-l*s*-j*eb*-*ed* El-n*ap*

Hen-*gé*-*tel*-*an* s*ez*-ch*ez* g*ib*-g*ed*-p*ed* Geor-g*a*-j*ab* An-ch*ei*

Car-ch*ep* r*iz* Ma-l*s* Jo-p*s* Ed-n*ás*-l*oi* r*él*-ch*o*-p*ou*-r*ek*que.

EXPLANATION.

The *Italic* letters represent the day of the month; the letter immediately preceding represents the month itself, r standing for Janua*r*y, f for *F*ebruary, ce for Mar*ch*, p for A*p*ril, m for *M*ay, j for *J*une, l for Ju*l*y, g for Augu*s*t, s for September, t for O*c*tober, n for *N*ovember, and d for *D*ecember.

Thus Steph-d*e*, Steph King Stephen, d*e* Dec. 2. El-n*ap*, El Elizabeth, n*ap* Nov. 17. In words of three or more syllables, the first syllable stands for all the kings of the same name, and the following Syllables in order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that name. So Jam-ch*ef*-f*au*; Jam denotes James I. & II. ch*ef* (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and f*au* (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-l*s*-j*eb*-*ed*; Ri denotes all the Richards, l*s* (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. j*eb* (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and *ed* (viz. 22. of the same month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute, the reader may pass it over.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Chronological Miſcellanies ſince the Conqueſt.

	Aft. Chriſt.
Jeruſalem regained from the Turks, and GODFREY of BULLOIGNE made king of it [Godbul*nou*]	1099
The INQUISITION firſt erected againſt the *Albigenſes* [Inquiſ*ded*]	1222
The confirmation of Magna CHARTA by King Henry III. [Chart*eel*]	1225
Wat TYLER's rebellion ſuppreſs'd [Ty*lika*]	1381
Jack CADE's rebellion ſuppreſs'd [Cade*fly*]	1450
MARTIN LUTHER begins to preach in *Germany* againſt Indulgences, and other errors of the church of *Rome* [Mar luth*lap*]	1517
The name of PROTESTANTS firſt began on occaſion of the proteſtation the *Lutherans* made againſt a decree of the chamber of *Spire* againſt them [Prot*alen*]	1529
The SMALCALDAN league, or aggreement made between the proteſtants of *Germany* for their mutual defence at *Smalcald* [Smalcal*loz*]	1540
The council of TRENT began DEC. 13. [Tren-dec*at-alfu*]	1545
The MASSACRE of proteſtants at PARIS [Maspar*aloid*]	1572
The UNITED PROVINCES, under the protection of William prince of Orange, throw off the *Spaniſh* yoke [Un-p*loin*]	1579
The Spaniſh INVASION [Sp-inv*ukk*]	1588
The GUNPOWDER treaſon [Powd*ſyl*]	1605

The

	Aft. Chriſt.
The famous rebellion at *Naples*, on occaſion of the grievous exciſes, headed by MASANELLO [Maſanel*ſop*]	1647
Oliver CROMWELL uſurps the government of England, under the name of protector [Crom*ſli*]	1653
The Iſland JAMAICA in *America* taken by the *Engliſh* [Jamaic*ault*]	1655
CROMWELLI MORS [Crom-mor*ſuk*]	1658
GIBRALTER taken by the *Engliſh* [Gibra*pzo*]	1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-bul*nou* Char*teel* Inquiſ*ded* Tyl*ika* Cade*ſly*
Mar-luth*lap* Prot*alen* Smalcall*oz* Tren-dec*at-alſu*
Mas-par*aloid* Un-pl*oin* Sp-inv*ukk* Powd*ſyl* Maſanel*ſop*.
Crom*ſli* Jamaic*aull* Crom-mor*ſuk* capta Gibra*pzo*.

N. B. A thouſand is to be added, as above, where it is not expreſſed.

TABLE VII.

The PATRIARCHS *before and after the* FLOOD.

	Anno Mundi.	*Age.*
ADAM [Ad*niz*]	1	930
SETH [Seth*áty-nad*]	130	912
ENOS [En*dil-nyl*]	235	905
CAINAN [Cai*tel-naz*]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [Mahala*toul-koul*]	395	895
JARED [Jar*óſy-naud*]	460	962
ENOCH [Ench*ſéd-iſu*]	622	365
METHUSELAH [Methu*ſeip-naun*]	687	969
LAMECH [La*koif-poip*]	874	777

NOAH

	Anno Mundi.	*Age.*
Noah [Noach*azus-nuz*]	1056	950
Shem [Shem*bulk-aug*]	1558	600
Arphaxad [Ara*ſleí-fik*]	1658	438
Salah [Sal*aſout-ott*]	1693	433
Heber [Heb*aped-óſo*]	1722	464
Peleg [Pel*apúp-etou*]	1757	239
Reu [Reu*apeíp-din*]	1787	239
Serug Ser*akáu-diz*]	1819	230
Nahor [Nahor*akón-bok*]	1849	148
Terah [Ter*akoík-dyl*]	1878	205
Abraham [Abez*yk-boil*]	2008	175
Isaac [Iſ*ebyk-beíz*]	2108	180
Jacob [Jácob*ebaúk-bop*]	2168	147

The Memorial Lines.

Ad*niz* Seth*áty-nad*———
——— En*dil-nyl* Cai*tel-naz* Mahala*toul-koul.*
Jar*óſy-naud* ———
Ench*ſed-iſu* Methu*ſeíp-naun* La*koìf-poip* Noach*azús-nuz*
Shem*bulk-aug* Ara*ſleí-fik* Sala*ſcut-ott* Heb*aped-óſo.*
Pel*apúp-etou* Reu*apéip-din* Ser*akán-diz* Nahor*akón-bok*
Ter*akoík-dyl* Abez*yk-boil* Iſ*ebyk-beíz* Jácob*ebaúk-bop.*

Table VIII.

The Patriarchs, &c. *according to their Years before* Chriſt.

	Bef Chriſt.
Seth [Séth*ikoif*]	Born 3874
Enos s. [Enós*ipaun*]	3769
Cainan s. [Cai*tſpou*]	3679
Mahalaleel s. [Mahala*tſyn*]	3609
Jared s. [Jar*ilof*]	3544
Enoch s. [Ench*ike*]	3382

Methu-

	Bef. Chriſt.
Methuselah s. [Methus*itap*]	3317
Lamech s. [Lam*ibiz*]	3130
NOah s. [No*enok*]	2948
Shem s. [Sh*effs*]	2446
Arphaxad s. [Arph*etos*]	2346
Salah s. [Sal*dibb*]	2311
Heber s. [Héb*deka*]	2281
Peleg s. [Pelég*edop*]	2247
Reu s, [Réu*edap*]	2217
Serug s. [Serúg*daku*]	2185
Nahor s. [Nahr*dall*]	2155
Terah s. [Ter*ebes*]	2126
Abram s. [Abrám*anous*]	1996
Isaac s. [Is*akous*]	1896
Jacob s. [J*akip*]	1837
Levi s. [Lev*apus*]	1756

The reader is deſired to take notice, that in this and the following tables, (where it could be done conſiſtently with the intended brevity) the relation which every perſon bore to him who immediately goes before, is ſignified by a ſingle letter; s ſtanding for ſon or ſiſter, b for brother, n for nephew or niece, u for uncle, g for grandſon, m for mother. So the s after Enos ſhews that he was the ſon of Seth, and ſo on.

The Memorial Lines.

Séth*ikoif*——————
Enós*ipaun* Cait*ſpou* Mahalat*ſyn* Jar*iloſ* Ench*tíke*.
Methus*itap* Lam*ibiz* No*enok* Sh*effs* Arph*etos* Sal*dibb*.
Héb*deka* Pelég*edop* Réu*edap* Serúg*daku* Nahr*dall*
Ter*ebes* Abrám*anous* Is*akous* J*akip* Lev*apus*que.

Table

TABLE IX.

The Judges of Iſrael *from the death of* Moſes *to* Samuel.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Moses MORITUR [Moſ-m*ola*]	1451
JOSHUA [J*ó*ſh*fol*]	1445
OTHONIEL [Oth*ózu*]	1405
EHUD [Ehu*tel*]	1325
DEBORAH [Debo*deil*]	1285
GEDEON [Ge*dol*]	1245
ABIMELECH [Abm*ets*]	1236
THOLA [Thl*ett*)	1233
JAIR [Jaï*daz*]	1210
JEPHTA [Jephta*kk*]	1188
IBZAN [Ibz*áke*]	1182
ELON [Elo*boil*]	1175
ABDON [Abdon*aſo*]	1164
ELI [El*íbup*]	1157
SAMUEL [Sam*bap*]	1117

The Memorial Lines.

Moſ-mo*la* J*ó*ſh*fol* Oth*ózu* Ehu*tel'* Debo*deil* Ge*dol*
Abm*ets*
Thl*ett* Jaï*daz* Jephta*kk* Ibz*áke* Elo*boil* & El*íbup*.
Abdon*aſo* Sam*bap*———

N. B. One thouſand is to be added. The dates affixed to the judges before *Abimelech* are ſuppoſed to relate not to the beginning of their preſiding over *Iſrael*, but to the end of the *Reſt* given by them. *Vide* the preface to *Petavius*'s *Rationarium*. Edit. Genev.

TABLE

TABLE X.

KINGS of all ISRAEL.

SAUL [Saul*aznu*]	1095
David [Dav*azul*]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solom*ázal*]	1015

The Defection of the X *Tribes* 975.

KINGS of JUDAH.

	Bef. Chriſt.
REHOBOAM s. [Reho*noil*]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abi*nup*]	957
ASA s. [Aſa*nul*]	955
JEHOSAPHAT s. [—hoſapha*nbo*]	914
JEHORAM s. [—hor*kein*]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazi*kku*]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athli*kko*]	884
JEHOAASH g. [—hoaaſh*koik*]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amaz*kin*]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz-azari*kby*]	810
JOTHAM s. [Joth*puk*]	758
AHAZ s. [Aház*pod*]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Heze*pep*]	727
MANASSEH s. [Man*ſout*]	693
AMON s. [Amón*ſot*]	643
JOSIAH s. [Joſia*ſoz*]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [—hoiakim*ſyn*]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [—hoiak*aug*]	600
ZEDEKIAH u. [Zedeki*lnei*]	598

KINGS

KINGS of ISRAEL.

	Bef. Chriſt.
JEROBOAM, Son of *Nebat* [Jerob*noil*]	975
N-adab s. [N*nuf*]	954
BAAſha [Baa*nut*]	953
ELah s. [El*niz*]	930
ZIMRI, TIBNI, and Omri [Zimtib*nen*]	929
OMRI alone [Om*nel*]	925
AHAB s. [Aháb*nak*]	918
AHAZIAH s. Ahazi*koup*]	897
JORAM b. [Jor*knau*]	896
JEHU [Jehu*kko*]	884
JEHOAHAZ s. [Jehoaha*klau*]	856
JEHOASH s. [--hoaſh*kin*]	839
JEROBOAM II. s. Jeroſe*kdu*]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zachara*ppt*]	773
SHALLUM, Son of *Jabeſh* [Shallu*ppe*]	772
MENAhem s. of *Gadi* [Mena*ppe*]	772
PEKAIah s. [Pekai*pſa*]	761
PEKAH [Peka*pun*]	759
Hosea s. of *Elah* [Hoſ*piz*]	730

The Memorial Lines.

Saul*aznu* Dav*azul* Solom*ázal* Reho-jerob*noil.*
Ab*ínup* Aſa*nul*, --hoſapha*nbo*, --hor*kein* Ahazi*kku.*
Athli*kko* --hoaaſh*koik* Amaz*kin* Uz-azari*kby.*
Joth*puk* & Aház*pod* Hezep*ep* Man*ſout* & Amón*ſot.*
Joſia*ſoz* --hoiakim*ſyn* --hoiak*aug* Zedeki*lnei.*

N*nuf* Baa*nut* El*niz* Zim-tib*nen* Om*nel* Aháb*nak.*
Ahazi*koup* Jor*knau* Jehu*kko* Jehoaha*klau.*
--hoaſh*kin* Jeroſe*kdu* Zachara*ppt* Shallu*ppe* Mena*ppe.*
Pekai*pſa* Peka*pun* Hoſ*piz.*——

N. B. The break before ſome of the words denotes that Je is wanting, as --hoſaphan*bo* for Jehoſaphan*bo*, --hor*kein* for Jehor*kein*, &c.

TABLE XI.

The PROPHETS.

	Bef. Chriſt.
JONAS propheſied againſt *Nineveh* [Jon*kze*]	802
JOel propheſied [Jo*eig*]	800
AMOS propheſied againſt King *Jeroboam* [Am*peip*]	787
HOSEA propheſies againſt *Iſrael* [Hoſe*pku*]	785
Isaiah began to propheſy [I*ſpauz*]	760
NAHUM propheſies againſt *Nineveh* [Náhu*puk*]	758
MICAH propheſies againſt *Judah* and *Jeruſalem* [Mic*put*]	753
JEREMIAH began to propheſy [Jer*ſta*]	631
ZEPHANIAH propheſied [Zeph*autz*]	630
HABAKUK propheſied [Haba*ſyn*]	609
EZEKIEL in captivity had his firſt viſion [Eze*loul*]	595
OBADIAH propheſies againſt the *Edomites* [Obadi*lkoi*]	587
Daniel had his viſion of the four Empires [D*ull*]	555
HAGGAI propheſied [Hag*lez*]	520
ZECHARIAH propheſied [Zechar*údz*]	520
MALACHI writes his book, which was the end of Viſion and Prophecy [Malach*inp*]	397

The Memorial Lines.

Jon*kze* Jo*eig* Am*peip* Hoſe*pku* Náhu*puk* I*ſpauz*.
Mic*put* Jer*ſta* Zeph*autz* Haba*ſyn* Eze*loul* Obadi*lkoi*.
D*ull* Hag*lez* Zechar*údz* Malach*inp*———

TABLE

TABLE XII.

Kings of Aſſyria *after the Diſſolution of the ancient* Aſſyrian *Empire, upon the Death of* Sardanapalus.

	Bef. Chriſt.
ARBACES [Arba*pop*]	747
SALMANESER s. [Salm*pek*]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [Sennach*oibo*]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [Eſarhado*pzau*]	706

KINGS of BABYLON.

BELESIS [Belesp*op*]		747
NADIUS [Nad*pif*]		734
CHINZIRUS, POrus, JUGÆUS	[Chi-Po-Jug-*pes*]	726
Mardok EMPADUS [Em*pea*]		721
ARKIANUS [Ark*pyn*]		709
BELIBUS [Belibu*pze*]		702
APRONADIUS [Apron*aunn*]		699
REGIBILUS [Regib*ſni*]		693
MESESSIMORDACUS [Mes*ſoud*]		692

After his death followed an *inter-regnum* of eight years, of which *Eſarhaddon*, King of *Aſſyria*, taking the advantage, ſeized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 years.

Kings of Aſſyria *and* Babylon *jointly, the Royal Seat ſometimes at* Nineveh, *and ſometimes at* Babylon.

Eſarhaddon, called in *Ptolemy*'s Canon ASSAR-Addinus [Aſſar*ſky*]	680

	Bef. Chriſt.
Saosduchinus s. [Saós*ſaup*]	667
Chyniladanus [Chyn*ſop*]	647

Chyniladanus having made himſelf deſpicable to his people, *Nabopollaſar*, general of his army, ſet up for himſelf; and being a *Babylonian* by birth, made uſe of his intereſt there to ſeize that part of the *Aſſyrian* empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 years. And in the 14th year of his reign, having made an affinity with *Aſtyages*, the eldeſt ſon of *Cyaxares*, by the marriage of his ſon *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Amyitis*, the daughter of *Aſtyages*, entered into a confederacy with him againſt the *Aſſyrians*; and thereupon joining their forces together, they beſieged *Nineveh*; and after having taken the place, and ſlain *Saracus* the King (who was either the ſucceſſor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himſelf under another name,) to gratify the *Medes*, they utterly deſtroyed that great and ancient city, and from that time *Babylon* became the ſole metropolis of the *Aſſyrian* empire. *Vide Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 1.

KINGS of BABYLON.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Nabopollaſar [Nabopol*ſel*]	625
Nebuchadnezzar s. [Neb*ſys*]	606
Evilmerodoch s. [Evil*laub*]	561
Nericliſſar b. in law [Nerig*lun*]	559
* Laboroſoarchod s. / Naronadius s. of *Evilmerodoch* [Nabo*lul*]	555

Darius

* For the reaſon why *Laboroſoarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's* Canon, ſee *Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 2.

Bef. Chriſt.

DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. *Cyaxares*, uncle of *Cyrus*, to whom *Cyrus* allowed the title of all his conqueſts as long as he lived [Dar-med*lik*] } 538

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the BABYLONIſH empire, after it had continued 209 years. [Reg-Babyl*ezou*]

The Memorial Lines.

Arba*pop* & Salm*pek* Sennacho*ibo* Eſarhado*pzau*.
Beleſ*pop* Nad*pif* Chi-Po-Jug*pes* Em*pea* Ark*pyn*.
Belibu*pze* Apron*aunn* Regib*ſni* Mes*ſoud* Aſſar*ſky*.
Saós*ſaup* Chyn*ſop* Nabopol*ſel* Neb*ſys* Evil*laub*.
Nerig*lun* Nabo*lul* Dar-med*lik* Reg-Babyl*ezou*.

TABLE XIII.

* *Kings of* EGYPT.

Bef. Chriſt.

SABACON the *Æthiopian* [Sabaco*pdoi*] 727
SEVECHUS s. [Sev*pan*] 719
TIRHAKAH, laſt of the *Æthiopians* [Tirha*pyl*] } 705
Confederacy of the XII. PRINCES [Prin-*bé-ſkei*] } 688
PSAMITICHUS [Pſamit*ſpy*] 670
NECUS s. [Necus*ſas*] 616
PSAMMIS s. [Pſamm*aug*] 600
APRIES s. [Apr*unf*] 594
AMASIS [Amas*laun*] 569

* Of the ancient Kings of *Egypt*, from *Mizraim* or *Menes*, we have little elſe but the names, or fabulous accounts.

	Bef. Chriſt.
PSAMMINITUS s. who was conquered by *Cambyſes*, ſon of *Cyrus* [Pſaminit*lel*]	525

KINGS of MEDIA, after the Revolt of the Medes *from* Sennacherib.

DEJOCES [Dejo*pzou*]	709
PHRAORTES s. [Phra*ſlau*]	656
CYAXARES s. [Cyaxa*ſif*]	634
ASTYAGES s. [Aſtu*no*]	594
* CYAXARES II. [Cy-*d*-*lan*]	559

KINGS of PERSIA.

CYRUS [Cyr*uts*]	536
CAMBYSES s. [Camby*len*]	529
‡ [OROPASTES MAGUS] / DARIS, ſon of HYSTASPES [Darhyſta*lda*]	521
XERXES s. by *Atoſſa*, daughter of *Cyrus* [Xerx*oku*]	485
Artaxerxes LONGIMANUS, third s. [Long*fauf*]	464
XERXES II. s. ſlain by / SOGDIANUS, baſe br. ſlain by / OCHUS, baſe br. commonly called DARIUS NOTHUS [Dar-noth*odi*]	423
Arſaces, eldeſt s. commonly called Artaxerxes MNEMON [Mn*oyf*]	404

OCHUS

* *Cyaxares* ſucceeded *Aſtyages* in the civil government and *Cyrus*, grandſon of *Aſtyages* by his daughter *Mandana*, in the military government.

‡ Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*, Cteſias *Spendadates*, Æſchylus *Mardus*, and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Ochus s. [Och*ilk*]	358
Arses, youngeſt s. [Ars*tip*]	337
Darius Codomannus, deſcended from *Darius Nothus* [Codoma*ttu*]	335

The Memorial Lines.

Sabaco*pdoi* Sev*pan* Tirha*pyl* Prin-*bé-ſkei* Pſamit*ſpy*.
Necus*ſas* Pſamm*aug* Apru*nf* Amas*láun* Pſaminit*lel*.
Dejo*pzou* Phra*ſlau* Cyaxa*ſif* Aſtu*no* Cy-*d-lun*.
Camby*len*[Oro-mag]Dar-hyſta*lda*Xerx*oku*Long*fauf*
[Xer*d*-ſog] Dar-noth*odi* Mn*oyf* Och*ilk* Ars*tip* Codo-
ma*ttu*.

Table XIV.

The different Names of the ſame Perſons in Scripture, and in Profane Authors.

*Arbaces	‖Tiglath Pileſer, 2 *Kings* xv. 29.
†Beleſis / Nabonaſſar	Baladan, *Iſa.* xxxix. 1.
Mardok Empadus	Merodach Baladan, *Iſa. ibid.*
Aſſar-Addinus	Eſarhaddon, 2 *Kings*, xix. 37. / Asnapper, *Ezra* iv. 10.
‡Nabonadius	Belshazzar, *Dan.* v. 28.
Cyaxares	Darius the Mede, *Dan.* iii. 31.
Sabacon	SO, 2 *Kings*, xvii. 4.
Necus	Pharaoh Necho, 2 *Chr.* xxxv. 20.

Tarachus

* Called alſo by *Caſtor*, *Ninus* junior.
‖ Alſo *Thilgamus* and *Thilgarth Pilneſer*.
† Called alſo Nicolas Damaſcenus *Nanibrus*.
‡ Called alſo by Beroſus *Nabonnedus*, by Megaſthenes *Nabonnidochus*, by Herodotus *Labynetus*, and by Joſephus *Naboandelus*.

Tarachus	Tirhakah, *Iſa.* xxxvii. 9.
Apries	Pharaoh Hophrah, *Jer.* xliv. 30.
Dejoces	Arphaxad, *Jud.* i. 1.
*Artaxerxes Longimanus	Ahasuerus, *Eſth.* ii. 16.
Salmaneſer	Enemeſſer, *Tob.* i. 2. / Shalmon, *Hoſ.* x. 14.
Sennacherib	Sargon, *Iſa.* xx. 1.
Astyages	Ahasuerus, *Dan.* ix. 1.
Sevechus	Sethon, *Herodot.* 2.
Saosduchinus	‡Nabuchodonoſor, *Jud.* 1.
Cambyſes	Ahasuerus, *Ezra* iv. 6.
Smerdis	Artaxerxes, *Ezra* iv. 7.

The Memorial Lines.

Arb-tig Bel-bala-nab Nabonad-belſh Dar-m-cya Sab-ſo.
Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empád-halad Aſs-eſar-aſnap.
Sen-ſarg Salm-ene-ſhalm Sev-ſeth Saos-nabu Smerd-art.
Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas——Aſty-ahasque.

Table XV.

KINGS of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the death of Alexander the Great.

KINGS of EGYPT

	Bef. Chriſt.
Ptol. Lagi or Soter [Lag*tyo*]	304
Ptol. Philadelphus s. [Pha*dko*]	284

Ptol.

*Archbiſhop *Uſher* thinks that *Darius Hyſtaſpis* was the K. *Abaſuerus* that married *Eſther*; *Scaliger*, that *Xerxes* was.
‡ *Nabuchodonoſor* was a name among the *Babylonians* commonly given to their kings, as that of *Pharaoh* was among the *Egyptians*.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Ptol. Euergetes s. [Eu*dos*]	246
Ptol. Philopator s. [Ptol.-ph*eeb*]	221
Ptol. Epiphanes s. [Ptol-epiph*ezo*]	204
Ptol. Philometor s. [Phom*beiz*]	180
Ptol. Phyſcon b. [Phyſco*bfu*]	145
Ptol. Lathyrus s. Lathyr*adz*]	120
Alexander n. [Alexan*ky*]	80
Ptol. Auletes baſtard ſon of *Lathyrus* [Aul*aul*]	65
Cleopatra d. [Cleopat*la*]	51

KINGS of SYRIA.

	Bef. Chriſt.
Seleucus Nicanor [Sél-ni*tad*]	312
Antiochus SOter s. [Antí-ſo*doin*]	279
A-ntiochus Theos s. [A-the*dauz*]	260
Seleucus Callinicus s. [Sel-cal*dfu*]	245
Seleucus Ceraunus s. [Ceraun*eel*]	225
Antiochus Magnus b. [Ant-mag*dee*]	222
Seleucus Philopator s. [Sel-ph*aks*]	186
Antiochus E-piphanes b. [An-E*boil*]	175
Antiochus Eupator s. [Ant-eúpa*ſo*]	164
Demetrius S-oter, ſon of *Seleucus Philop.* [Dem-S*âſe*]	162
Alexander Bala [Al-bal*buz*]	150
D-emetrius Nicator, ſon of *Demet. Soter* [D-nica*fu*]	145
Antiochus Sidetes b. [Sidét*boz*]	140
D-emetrius Nicator [D-nica*ty*]	130
Zebina [Zeb*bel*]	125
Antiochus Grypus, ſon of *Demet. Nicat.* [Gryp*adi*]	123
Seleucus s. [Seleucu*ns*]	96
Philip b. [Philip*ne*]	92
Tigranes, king of *Armenia* [Tigran*eit*]	83

The

The Memorial Lines.

Lag*tyo* Phad*ko* Eu*dos* Ptol-ph*eeb* Ptol-epiph*ezo* Phom*beiz*.
Phyſco*bfu* Lathyr*adz* Alexan*ky* Aul*aul* Cleopat*la*.
Sél-ni*tad* Antí-ſo*doin* A-the*dauz* Sel-cal*dfu* Ceraun*eel*.
Ant-mag*dee* Sel-ph*aks* An-E*boil* Ant-eú*paſo* Dem-Sâ*ſe*
Al-bal*buz* D-nic*afu* Sidét*boz* D-nic*aty* Zeb*bel*.
Grypa*di* Seleucu*ns* Philip*ne* Tigran*eit* ———

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH *HIGH PRIESTS*, &c. *after the return from the Captivity.*

	Bef. Chriſt.
JESHUA, ſon of *Jozadack* [Jeſhúa*lis*]	536
JOIAKim s. [Joiak*okt*]	483
ELIASHib s. [Elſh*olt*]	453
JOIADah s. [Joiad*oat*]	413
*JOHANAN s. [Johanán*ipt*]	373
JADDua [Jadu*tob*]	341
ONIAS PRIM s. [On-prím*ida*]	321
SIMON the Juſt s. [Sim-j*ig*]	300
ELEAZAR b. [Eleá*dna*]	291
MANASSEH, ſon of *Jaddua*, and uncle of *Simon the Juſt* [Manáſſ*eps*]	276
‡ONIAS II. ſon of *Simon the Juſt* [On-ſ*duz*]	250
SIMON II. s. [Sim-ſec*dap*]	217
ONIAS TERTIUS s. [On-t*boul*]	195
JASON b. [Jas*boil*]	175
MENELAUS b. [Menel*ape*]	172

On the death of *Menelaus*, *Alcimus* was made High Prieſt by *Antiochus Eupator*. After him *Jonathan*, br. of *Judas*, was made High Prieſt by *Alexander Bala*.

Judas

* Called alſo *Jonathan*. *Nehem.*
‡ He being an infant at his father's death, *Eleazar* was made High Prieſt.

Judas MACCABÆUS (s. of *Mattathias*, deſcended from *Aſmonæus*) Captain of the *Jews* [Ju-máccab*aſs*]	166
JONAthan b. [Jóna*bauz*]	160
SIMON MACC. b. [Si-mac*bot*]	143
HYRCANUS s. [Hyrc*atu*]	135
K. ARISTOBULUS s. [K-Ar*bys*]	106
Alex. JANNÆUS b. [Jann*azu*]	105
ALEXANDRA w. [Alxándr*oik*]	78
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K. [Ariſtób-ſec*aun*])	69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [Hyrca-ſecun*ſi*]	63
ANTIGONUS younger ſon of *Ariſtobulus.* [Antigon*oz*]	40
HEROD ſon of *Antipas* [Herod*ik*]	38
ARCHELAUS [Archel*t*]	3

The Memorial Lines.

Jeſhúa*lis* Joiak*okt* Elſh*olt* Joiad*oat* Johanán*ipt:*
Jadut*ob* On-prim*ida* Sim-j*ig* Elea*dna* Manaſſ*eps.*
On-ſ*duz* Sim-ſec*dap* On-t*boul* Jas*boil* Menel*ape.*
Ju-máccab*aſs* Jóna*bauz* Si-macbot Hyrc*atu* K-Ar*bys.*
Jann*azu* Alxándr*oik* Ariſtób-ſec*aun* Hyrca-ſecun*ſi.*
Antigon*oz* Herod*ik* Archel*t.*

TABLE XVII.

Founders, &c. of the Ancient Monarchies.

	Bef. Chriſt.
NINUS, Founder of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, [Nin*ezlou*]	2059
SEMIRAMIS, wife of *Ninus* [Sem*anaul*]	1965
SARDANAPALUS, in whom ended the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy [Sardan*pop*]	747

ÆGIALEUS,

	Bef. Chriſt.
ÆGIALEUS, king of *Sicyon* [Ægial*ezkou*]	2089
INACHUS, firſt king of *Argos*, [In*akus*]	1856
The OGYGIAN Flood under *Ogyges*, king of *Attica* [Ogyg*apaus*]	1766
PROMETHEUS, ſon of *Japetus*, brother of *Atlas* [Pr*aſkoi*]	1687
CECROPS, firſt king of *Athens* [Cec*blus*]	1556
SISYPHUS, firſt king of *Corinth* [Siſyph*álzo*]	1504
TEUCER, firſt king of *Troy* [Teuc*buzd*]	1502
CADMUS, firſt king of *Thebes* [Cadm*áfno*]	1494
SATURN expelled *Crete* by his ſon *Jupiter*, ſettles in *Italy* [Sat*atty*]	1330
PERSEUS, firſt king of *Mycene* [Perſ*atat*]	1313
HERCULES, ſon of *Jupiter* by *Alcmena* [Her*bdoif*]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [Argo*bdaup*]	1267
OEDIPUS king of *Thebes* [Oédi*beſs*]	1266
THESEUS ſon of *Ægeus* [Thes*bdif*]	1234
*CODRUS the laſt king of *Athens* [Codr*ázpa*]	1071
CARANUS firſt king of *Macedon* [Caran*kaf*]	814
CANDAULES king of *Lydia* [Candau*ptu*]	735
CROESUS, king of *Lydia* [Crœs*úſe*]	562
CYRUS, founder of the *Perſian* Empire [Cyr*uts*]	536
ALEXANDER, founder of the *Grecian* Empire [Alex*ita*]	331
JULIUS Cæſar, founder of the *Roman* Empire [Jul*os*]	46

The

* After the death of *Codrus*, the *Athenians* had perpetual Archons, the firſt of which was MEDON [Med*azoiz*]	1070
Then Decennial Archons, the firſt of which was CHAROPS [Charop*puo*]	754
Then Annual Archons, the firſt of which was CREON [Cre*ſeiz*]	680

Med*azoiz* Charop*puo* Cre*ſeiz*.

The Memorial Lines.

Ninezlou Semanaul Sardanpop Ægialézkou.
Inakus Ogygapaus Praſkoi Cecblus Siſyphálzo.
Teucbuzd Cadmáſno Satátty Pérſatat Herbdoiſ.
Argóbdaup Oédibeſs Thesbdiſ Cordrázpa Carankaſ.
Candauptu Crœsúſe Cyruts Alexita Julos.

TABLE XVIII.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

	Bef. Chriſt.
The THEBAN War [Thebadel]	1225
Firſt MESSENIAN War [Meſſpot]	743
Second MESSENIAN War [Meſsku]	685
Battle of MARATHON [Marathonz]	490
Battle of SALAMIS [Salamóky]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [Eurymedopz]	470
The PELOPONNESIAN War [Peloſib]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [Leuctratpi]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [Mantiſi]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [Phocilp]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [Granitiſ]	334
Battle of Iſſus [Istit]	333
Battle of ARBELA [Arbtib]	331
ALEXANDER the Great ſucceeds *Philip* [Alextis]	336
Philip ARIDÆUS [Aritet]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [Ægtas]	315

The Memorial Lines.

Thebadel & Meſſpot Meſsku Marathónz Salamóky.
Eurymedopz Peloſib Leuctratpi Mantiſi Phocilp.
Granitiſ Istit Arbtib Alextis Aritet Ægtas.

N. B. After the death of *Alexander* there aroſe great confuſions among his followers about the ſucceſſion, each ſeizing what he could for himſelf, till by leaguing and making war againſt each other, they were, after ſome years, all deſtroyed to four. Theſe were *Caſſander*, *Lyſimachus*, *Ptolemy*, *and Seleucus*, and they divided the empire between them.

Cassander had Macedon and Greece.

Lysimachus had Thrace, and thoſe parts of *Aſia* which lay upon the Helleſpont and the Bosphorus.

Ptolemy had Æ-gypt, Libya, A-rabia, Paleſtine, and Cœle-Syria.

Seleucus all the reſt of Asia, &c.

Caſſ-magre Lyſ-thrachebos Ptol-ælib Apalſy Seleucas.

Table XIX.

Grecian *Lawgivers, Philoſophers and Poets.*

	Bef. Chriſt.
Lycurgus born [Lyc*nes*]	926
Draco [Dráſ*do*]	624
Solon died [So*lun*]	559
Pythagoras died aged 80. [Pythá*lys*]	506
Euclid the Geomet. fl. [Eucl*izau*]	306
Socrates died [Socr*inn*]	399
Xenophon died [Xenóph*ilou*]	359
Plato died [Pla*tok*]	348
Diogenes died aged 90. [Dio*tet*]	323
Aristotle died aged 63. [Aris*téd*]	322
Epicurus died aged 72. [Epicu*dpa*]	271
Archimedes died [Archi*dad*]	212

Linus

	Bef. Chriſt.
LINUS and Orpheus [Lin*adka*]	1281
HOMER died [Hom*nad*]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [Archiloch*uſkau*]	686
SAPPHO [Sapph*ſyd*]	602
ANACREON [Anác*loud*]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [Æſch*lel*]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [Pind*ſóz*]	440
SOPHOCLES born [Sophoclo*zoi*]	407
THEOCRITUS fl. [Theócre*ku*]	285
LYCOPHRON fl. [Lycophre*pz*]	270

The Memorial Lines.

Lyc*nes* Dráſ*do* Sol*un* Pythág*lys* Euclí*zau* Socr*inn.*
Xenoph*ilou* Plat*ok* Dio*tet* Arist*éd* Epicu*dpa.*
Archi*dad* Lin*adka* Hom*nad* & Archiloch*uſkau.*
Sapph*ſyd* & Anác*loud* Æſch*lel* Pind*ſóz* Sophoclo*zoi.*
Theócre*ku* Lycophre*pz.*———

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The foundation of ROME was laid in the 3961 year of the *Julian* PERIOD [Romp*inſa*] *Anno Mundi* 3251 [Rom*midub*] in the year before *Chriſt* 753, or as ſome 752, [Rom*put* upon the 22 day of APRIL [Apri*de*] in the FOURTH year of the ſixth OLYMPIAD [*fols*]

The REGAL STATE under VII. Kings laſted 245 years [Stat-reg*dol*]

	Bef. Chriſt.
ROMULUS [Rom*put*]	753
NUMA Pompilius [Num*paf*]	714

Tullus Hostilius [Hoſtil*ſpy*]	670
Ancus Martius [Anc*ſip*]	637
Tarquinius Priscus [Pris*ſaf*]	614
Servius Tullius [Serv*ups*]	576
Tarquinius Superbus [Super*lid*]	532

The Memorial Lines.

Romp*inſa* Romm*idub* Rom*put* fols Apri*de*. Num*paſ*. Hoſtil*ſpy* Anc*ſip* Pris*ſaf* Serv*ups*que Super*lid*.

Table XXI.

The Consular State from *Brutus* and *Collatinus* the firſt Conſuls, to *Julius Cæſar*'s being made perpetual Dictator, laſted 464 years [Stat-conſular*oſo*]

	Bef. Chriſt.
Conſuls firſt made [Conſul*zoi*]	507
Firſt Dictator [Dic*enoi*]	497
Creation of the Tribunes [Trib*foud*]	492
Creation of the Decemviri [Decemv*oly*]	450
Creation of the Military Tribunes [Mil-t*ſoz*]	440
Incendium Urbis, or the burning of the city by the *Gauls* [Incend*ikk*]	388
War with the Samnites [Samn*iſe*]	342
War with Pyrrhus king of *Epirus* [Pyr*doin*]	279
Firſt Punick war	263
Second Punick war [Bel-pun*eſi-das-bok*]	216
Third Punick war	148
The end of the ſedition of the Gracchi [Gracch*ade*]	122
The Jugurthine war [Jugu*bzou*]	109
War with the Cimbri [Cim*bat*]	113
The Social or Italian war [Ital*ein*]	89

War

	Bef. Chriſt.
War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithrid*kou*]	89
DICTATORſHIP of SYLLA [Syl-dic*teiz*]	80
CATILINE's Conſpiracy [Catil*aud*]	62
Firſt TRIUMVIRATE [Tr*un*]	59
Battle of PHARSALIA [Phars*op*]	47
BATTLE of PHILIPPI [Bat-phil*ob*]	41
Battle of ACTIUM [Ac*ta*]	31

The Memorial Lines.

Conſulz*oi* Dic*onoi* Trib*foud* Decemv*oly* Mil-t*ſoz.*
Incend*ikk* Samn*îſe* Pyr*doin* Bel-pun*eſi-das-bok.*
Gracch*ade* Jugub*zou* Cim*bat* Ital*ein* Mithrid*kou.*
Syl-dic*teiz* Catil*aud* Tr*un* Phars*op* Bat-phil*ob* Ac*ta.*

TABLE XXII.

The Twelve CÆSARS.

		Bef. Chriſt.
I.	JULIUS [Juli*os*]	46
II.	AUGUSTUS great n. [Auguſt*el*]	25
		An Dom.
III.	TIBERIUS ſtep-s [Tiber*bu*]	15
IV.	CALIGULA great n. [Caligul*ik*]	38
V.	CLAUDIUS u. [Cl*od*]	42
VI.	NERO ſtep-s [Ner*ul*]	55
VII.	GALBA	69
VIII.	OTHO [Galb-otho*ſou*]	
IX.	VITELLIUS	70
X.	VESPAſIAN [Vit-veſpo*iz*]	
XI.	TITUS s. [Tit*pou*]	79
XII.	DOMITIAN b. [Domit*ka*]	81

The Memorial Lines.

Juli*os* Auguſt*el* + Tiber*bu* Caligul*ik* Cl*od.*
Ner*ul* Galb-otho*ſou* Vit-veſpo*iz* Tit*pou* Domit*ka.*

N. B. The reign of *Julius Cæsar* is here supposed to commence from the death of *Pompey* which made way for his absolute power soon after: The reign of *Augustus* from the full establishment of his authority by the senate and people. Some make it commence from the death of *Antony*; and others, yet sooner, from the death of *Julius Cæsar*.

TABLE XXIII.

The ROMAN *Emperors from* NERVA *to* CONSTANTINE.

		An. Dom.
XIII.	NERVA [Nerv*ous*]	96
XIV.	TRAJAN [Tra*nk*]	98
XV.	ADRIAN [Adr*aap*]	117
XVI.	ANTONINUS Pius [Ant*bip*]	137
XVII.	ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. [Ant-phi*bsa*]	161
XVIII.	COMMODUS s. [Comm*ódbeiz*]	180
XIX.	PERTINAX	193
XX.	Didius JULIAN [Pert-juli-*sant*]	
XXI.	Septimius S-everus	
XXII.	CARACALLA & GETA ss. [Car*adab*]	211
XXIII.	MACRINUS & Dia-dumen [Mac-he-*dap-k*]	217
XXIV.	HELIOGABALUS	218
XXV.	ALEXANDER S-everus [Al-*sedd*]	222
XXVI.	M-aximinus and M-aximus [Mm*etu*]	235
XXVII.	Pupienus & B-albinus [Pu-b*dik*]	238
XXXVIII.	GORDIAN [Gor*din*]	239
XXIX.	PHILIP [Ph*eff*]	244
XXX.	DECIUS [Deci*don*]	249

XXXI.

		An. Dom.
XXXI.	*Gallus & VOluſian [Gal-vódla]	251
XXXII.	Valerian [Valéreli]	253
XXXIII.	Gallienus [Galn*dauz*]	260
XXXIV.	†Flavius Claudius [Cl*eſk*]	268
XXXV.	Aurelian [Aur*epz*]	270
XXXVI.	Tacitus [Taci*doil*]	275
XXXVII.	Probus [Prob*dois*]	276
XXXVIII.	Carus and his ſons Carinus and Numerian [Carr-nu*dke*]	282
XXXIX.	Dioclesian and Maximian [Dimax*deif*]	284
XL.	Conſtantius Chlorus and Galerius [Chlo-gal*ty*]	303
XLI.	‖Constantine the Great [Cons*tys*]	306

XLII.

* Gallus. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, ſome writers rank *Æmilian* among the number of Emperors; but, becauſe he was never eſtabliſhed in the empire, nor his title generally acknowledged, others more juſtly place him only among the uſurpers.

†Flavius Claudius. Upon the death of *Claudius*, *Aurelian* was unanimouſly choſen by the army; and at the ſame time *Quintillus*, brother to *Claudius*, was proclaimed Emperor in *Italy*, and his election allowed by the Senate; but finding himſelf unable to ſupport his cauſe againſt *Aurelian*, he diſpatched himſelf, by cauſing his veins to be opened, after a ſhort reign only of 17 days before he was rightly ſettled in his empire; for which reaſon he is here omitted.

‖ Constantine was ſaluted Emperor of the *Weſt* upon the death of his father *Conſtantius Chlorus*; but was not *ſole Monarch* till the defeat and death of Licinius, *An. Dom.* 323. [Licini*tet*] He removed the Imperial Seat to Byzantium in the year 330. [Byzan*tiz.*]

XLII. Filii Constantini, the three ſons of *Conſtantine*, viz. *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius*, and *Conſtans* [Fil-const*ip*] } 337

XLIII. Julian, nephew to *Conſtantine the Great* [Juli*ſa*] } 361

XLIV. Jovian [Jov*tauf*] 364

The Memorial Lines.

Nerv*ous* Tr*ank* Adr*aap* Ant*bip* Ant-phi*bſa* Commód-*beiz.*

Pert-juli-s*ant* Cara*dab* Mac-he*dap-k* Al-s*édd* Mmet*u* Pu-b*dik.*

Gor*din* Ph*eff* Deci*don* Gal-vo*dla* Valér*eli* Galn*dauz.*

Cl*eſk* Aur*epz* Taci*doil* Prob*dois* Carr-nu*dke* Di-max*deif*

Chlo-gal*tyt* Cons*tys* Fil-cons*tip* Juli*ſa* Jov*tauf.*

Table XXIV.

The Diviſion of the Empire.

Eastern.	*A. D.*	Western.	*A. D.*
Valens [Val*iſo*]	364	Valentinian [Valtini*tauf*]	364
Theodoſius Magnus [The-mag*toin*]	379	Gratian [Grat*oil*]	375
Arcadius [Arc*toul*]	395	Valentinian the second [Val-si*kt*]	383
Theodoſ. Junior [Theo-jún*ozei*]	408	Honorius [Hono*tni*]	393
Marcian [Marc*olz*]	450	Valentinian the Third [Va-t*ódo*]	424
Leo [Le*oloi*]	457		
Zeno [Zeno*ſpo*]	474		
Anaſtaſius [Anaſta*ſna*]	491	Maximus Avitus [Max-avi*ful*]	455
Justin		Majorian	

Eastern.	*A. D.*	Western.	*A. D.*
Justin [Juſt*lak*]	518	Majorian [Maj*olp*]	457
Justinian [Juſtini*lep*]	527	Augustulus, in whom ended the *Weſtern* Empire [Auguſt*foil*]	475
Phocas [Phoc*auze*]	602	The Reſtoration of the *Weſtern* Empire by Charlemagne [Charlm*eig*]	800
Leo Isauricus [Le-iſ*pap*]	717	Otho Magnus [Oth-mag*nis*]	936
Irene [Irén*poup*]	797	Henric. Quartus [Hen-quar*bzup*]	1057
Basilius Macedo [Baſ-mace*kaup*]	867	Frederick Æno-barbus [Æn*bale*]	1152
Leo Philoſophus [Leo-ph*eiks*]	886	Fredericus ſec. [Fre*bdap*]	1217
Alexius C-omnenus [Al-c*azka*]	1081		
Michael Palæologus [Micha-pal*adſa*]	1261		

Constantinople taken in the reign of *Conſtantine Palæologus*, the laſt Emperor of the *Eaſt* [Conſtantino*boli*] vid. pag. 13. 1453

The Memorial Lines.

Eastern *Emperors.*

Val*iſo* The-mag*toin* Arc*toul* Theo-jún*ozei* Marc*olz.*
Léo*loi* Zeno*ſpo* Anaſta*ſna*———
Juſt*lak* Juſtini*lep* Phoc*auze* Le-iſ*pap* Irén*poup.*
Baſ-mace*kaup* Leo-ph*eiks* Al-c*azka* Micha-pal*adſa.*

Western

WESTERN *Emperors.*

Valtini*tauf* Grat*oil* Val-s*ikt* Honor*tni* Va-*todo.*
Max-avi*ful* Maj*olp*———Auguſt*foil.*
Charlm*eig* Oth-mag*nis* Hen-quar*bzup* Æn*bale* Fre*bdap.*

It was not agreeable with the author's deſign to give a *compleat* table of all the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern* Emperors. The ſucceſſion is carried down to the ſixth century; and after that, only a few are added of ſuch as were moſt remarkable: To which it may not be improper to ſubjoin thoſe perſons, who were famous for waſting and ravaging the *Roman* empire.

	An. Dom.
ALARIC, king of the *Goths*, beſieges, takes, and plunders *Rome* [Alr*obz*]	410
ATTILA, king of the *Huns*, called the Scourge of God, ravages *Italy* [Atti*fla*]	451
GENSERIC, the *Vandal*, ſacks *Rome* [Gens*ful*]	455
ODOACER, king of the *Heruli*, makes himſelf maſter of *Italy*, and aſſumes the name of king [Od*ops*]	476
THEODORICK, king of the *Oſtrogoths*, drives *Odoacer* from *Rome*, and kills him with his own ſword [Theód*oni*]	493
TOTILAS, the *Oſtrogoth*, takes *Rome* [Tot*lop*]	547

Alr*obz* Atti*fla* Gens*ful* Od*ops* Theód*oni* Tot*lop.*

TABLE

TABLE XXV.

EASTERN *General Councils*, vid. page 7.

Place.	*Pope.*	*Emperor.*	*Heretick.*	*Yr.*
I. NICE	SILVESTER	CONSTANTINE	ARIUS	325
II. COnſtantinople	DAMASCUS	THEODOSIUS Magnus	MACEDONIANS	381
III. EPHESUS	CELESTINE	THEOD. jun.	NESTORIANS	431
IV. CHALCEDON	LEO	MARCIAN	EUTYCHES & DIOSC.	451
V. COnſtantinople	VIGILIUS	JUSTINIAN	Origeniſts	553
VI. COnſtantinople	AGATHO	COnſtantine POgonatus	MONOTHELITES	689

The Memorial Lines.

Nicſilcon-ári*tel* Codathé-ma*teih* Ephcethe-nes*ſib.*
Challemar-eudi*ola* Covijúſt-O*lut* C-agcopo-mon*ſeiz*

WESTERN *General Councils.*

I. LATERAN	1122	I. LYONS 1255
II. LATERAN	1139	II. LYONS 1274
III. LATERAN	1175	[Lyo*dúl-doif*]
IV. LATERAN	1215	VIENNA [Vi*taa*] 1311
V. LATERAN	1517	CONSTANCE [Conſt*faf*] 1414
[Lat-*béd-in-oil-dal-lap*]		BASIL [Bas*fia*] 1431
		FLORENCE [Floren*ſin*] 1439
		TRENT [Tren*alol*] 1545

The Memorial Lines.

Lat*béd-in-oil-dal-lap* Lyo*dúl-doif* Vi*taa* Conſt*faf.*
Bas*fia* Floren*ſin* Tren*alol*———

N. B.

N. B. A thouſand is to be added. Note alſo, that the ſecond and third *Lateran* being in the ſame century with the firſt, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, inſtead of *bed-bin-boil*; the ſyllables in order anſwering to the order of the councils.

Councils not Oecumenical.

Ancyra Neocæſarea	[Anc- neo*tal*]	315	Antioch [An*tob*]	341
			Sardica [Sardi*ſp*]	347
Gangra [Gang*toz*]		340	Laodicea [Laódi*ſa*]	361

Anc-neo*tal* Gang*toz* An*tob* Laódi*ſa* Sardi*ſp*.

Table XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICKS, &c.

	Fl. *An. Dom.*
Hermas Paſtor [Herm-paſt*aul*]	65
Clemens Romanus [Cle-rom*aul*]	65
Ignatius [Igna*bza*]	101
Polycarp [Polycar*ázei*]	108
Juſtin Martyr [Jus-mar*boz*]	140
Irenæus [Ira*ſp*]	167
Theophilus Antiochenus [Tha*ſk*]	168
Athenagoras [Athna*pp*]	177
Clemens Alexandrinus Cl-éx*ane*]	192
Tertullian [Tert*and*]	192
Minutius F-elix [Mi-f*dez*]	220
Origen [Or*etz*]	230
Gregory Thaumaturgus [Thaume*lf*]	254
Cyprian martyred [Cypr*elk*]	258
Lactantius [Lactan*tyt*]	303
Arnobius [Arn*tyt*]	303
Euſebius Pamphili [Eu-pam*tal*]	315
Athanaſius [Atha*tes*]	326
Cyril of Jeruſalem [Cyr-j*ilz*]	350

Hilary

	An. Dom.
Hilary [Hilar*ilf*]	354
Epiphanius [Epiphán*iſk*]	368
Ephraim Syrus [Eph-ſyr*toiz*]	370
Basil Magnus [Baſ-mag*toiz*]	370
Gregory Nazianzen [Greg-naz*toiz*]	370
Macarius Macar*ipt*]	373
Ambroſe [Ambrot*po*]	374
Jerom [Jerom*toik*]	378
Evagrius [Evag*teiz*]	380
Rufin [Ruf*inz*]	390
Austin [Auſt*ins*]	396
Chrysoſtom [Chryſo*touk*]	398
Cyril of Alexandria [Cyr-alex*ôbe*]	412
Philo Judæus [Phil-ju*ſy*]	40
Josephus Joſéph*aup*]	67
Aquila [Aqui*bek*]	128
Theodotion [Theodót*apu*]	175
Symmachus [Symché*zb*]	201

H E R E T I C K S.

Cerinthus [Cerinth*eiz*]	80
Papias [Pap*aaz*]	110
Basilides [Baſili*bbe*]	112
Valentinian [Valent*ady*]	120
Marcian [Marc*boz*]	140
Hermogenes [Hermog*apy*]	170
Montanus [Mont*âpe*]	172
Novatian [Nov*dua*]	251
Paulus Samoſatanus [Pau-ſam*dauz*]	260
Manes [Man*epp*]	277
Arius [Ari*tel*] pag. 6.	325
Donatus [Dona*ten*]	329
Eunomius [Eunomi*tauz*]	360
Priscillian [Priſci*tpa*]	371
Pelagius [Pelagió*zu*]	405

WRITERS againſt Chriſtianity.

	An. Dom.
Celsus [Cels*buz*]	150
Hierocles [Hierocl*éze*]	202
Porphyry Porph*epy*]	270
Zosimus [Zos*fel*]	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-paſt*aul* Cle-rom*aul* Ignab*za* Polycar*ázei*.
Juſ-mar*boz* Ir*aſp* Th*aſk* Athn*app* Cl-ex*ane* Tert*and*.
Mi-f*dez* Or*etz* Thaum*elf* Cypr*elk* Lact*antyt* & Arn*tyt*.
Eu-pam*tal* Athat*es* Cyr-j*ilz* Hilar*ilf* Epiphan*iſk*.
Eph-ſyr-Baſ-Gregot*oiz* Macar*ipt* Ambrot*po* Jerom*toik*
Evag*teiz* Ruf*inz* Auſt*ins* Chryſot*ouk* Cyr-alex*ôbe*.

Phil-ju*fy* Joſeph*aup* Aqui*bek* Theodót*apu* Symch*ézb*.

Cerint*heiz* Pap*aaz* Baſili*ibbe* Valent*ady* Marc*boz*.
Hermog*apy* Mont*âpe* Hau-ſam*dauz* Nov*dua* Man*epp*.
Donat*en* Eunomit*auz* Priſcit*pa* Pelagi*ozu*.

Cels*buz* Hierocl*éze* ——— Porph*epy* Zos*fel*.

Table XXVII.

Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

	A. D.		*A. D.*
Liberius [Liber*tle*]	352	Leo X. [L-*az*-*blat*]	1513
Zosimus [Zos*oap*]	417	Gregory XIII. [Grego*bi*-*bupe*]	1572
Leo Mag. [Leo-m*off*]	444	Sixtus Quintus [S-quin-*aleil*]	1585
Gelasius [Gelàſ*one*]	492	Clement VIII. [Cle-*k*-*aloud*]	1592
Joan [Joan*kof*]	844		
Urban VI. Clement VII. Anti-Popes. [Urb-*s*-Cle-*p*-*atoip*]	1377		

San-

	Bef. Chr.
Sanchoniathon [Sancha*bout*]	1193
Herodotus [Herodo*fus*]	456
Manetho [Manethe*ky*]	280
Beroſus [Bero*dſou*]	269
Hipparchus [Hippar*bſe*]	162
	A. D.
Onkelos [Onkel*koi*]	87
Tacitus [Tacita*zei*]	108
Aul. Gellius [Gela*ad*]	112
Pausanias [Pauſa*to*]	134
Galen [Gal*bot*]	143
Diogenes Laertius [Laert*bop*]	147
Prudentius [Prud*inp*]	397
Eutropius [Eutrop*fek*]	428
Merlin [Merl*opoi*]	477
Hesychius [Heſch*foun*]	499
Procopius [Proco*lip*]	537
Agathias [Agath*laup*]	567
Gildas [Gild*uſp*]	567
Bede [Bed*ſaus*]	666

	A. D.
Zonaras [Zonara*bbak*]	1118
Gratian [Grata*bla*]	1151
Balſamon [Bal*aboub*]	1191
Pet. Lombard [Lom*balk*]	1158
Thom. Aquinas [Thom-aqua*dſi*]	1263
Petrarch [Petra*ttu*]	1335
Ptol. Geograph [Ptol-gëogra*fz*]	1340
Copernicus [Copérnica*foit*]	1473
Tycho Brahe [Tych*blos*]	1546
Galilæo [Gali*lasfe*]	1642
Erasmus ob. [Eraſm*uts*]	1536
Rob. Stephens ob. [Ro-ſt*lun*]	1559
Turnebus [Turn*laul*]	1565
Hen. Stephens ob. Hen-ſte*lſi*]	1563
Thuanus Hiſtoricus [Thuan*ſap*]	1617

The Memorial Lines.

Liber*tle* Zoſoap Leo-m*off* Geláſone Joan*kof.*
Urb-*s*-Cle-*p*-*atoip* L-*az*-*blat* S-quin-*aleil* Cle-*k*-*aloud* Grego*bi*-*bupe.*

Sanch*about* Herodo*fus* Manethe*ky* Hippar*bſe* Berod*ſou*.

Onkel*koi* Gel*aad* Tacita*zei* Pau*ſato* Gal*bot*.
Laert*bop* Prud*inp* Eutrop*fek* Merl*opoi* Heſch*foun*.
Procol*ip* Agath*laup* Gild*uſp* Bed*ſaus* Zonora*bbak*.
Grat*abla* Bal*aboub* Lom*balk* Thum-aqu*adſi* Petr*attu*.
Ptol-gëogr*afz* Tych*blos* Copernic*afoit* Galil*asfe*.
Eraſm*uts* Ro-ſt*lun* Turn*laul* Hen-ſte*lſi* Thuan*ſap*.

The time when any Author or famous Man flouriſhed may alſo be known in general, as follows.

	Flouriſhed under
Vitruvius	Julius Cæſar
Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis	Auguſtus
Strabo	Tiberius
Silius Italicus	Nero
Quin. Curtius	Veſpaſian
Plutarch, Appian	Trajan
Arrian	Antoninus P-ius
Ulpian	Severus
Proſper, Oroſius	Theodoſius junior
Jornandes	Juſtinian

The Memorial Lines.

Vitruv-jul Halic-aug Strab-tib Sil-Itál-nero Curt-veſp.
Plut-Appi-tra Arri-anp Ulp-ſev Pros-Orós-theo Jorn-juſt.

TABLE XXX.

The Provincial and Legatine Conſtitutions, according to the order in which they were made.

Conſtitutiones. Edit.	A.D.	*Editæ*	A.D.
STEPHani[Steph*ede*]	1222	R. WINCHelſey [Winch*tyl*]	1305
RICARDi[Ricar*diz*]	1230	WALTER [Walt*ed*]	1322
EDMUNDi [Edmun*dis*]	1236	Si. MEPHam Meph*tek*	1328
OTHonis Card. Legati [Oth*dip*]	1237	J. STRATFord [Stratfo*tod*]	1342
BONIFACII [Bone*ſa*]	1261	S.ISLEPE [Iſlep*taud*]	1362
OTHOBONI Card. Leg. [Othob*dauk*]	1268	S. LANGHam [Langh*iſp*]	1367
J. PECCham apud READING [Pecread*doin*]	1279	S.SUDBURY[Sudbu*toik*]	1378
Ejuſdem, apud LAMBETH [Peclambe*ka*]	1281	T. ARUNDEL[Arun*fyk*]	1408
		H. CHICHley [Chich*fal*]	1415

The Memorial Lines.

Steph*ede* Ricar*diz* Edmun*dis* Oth*dip* Othob*dauk*.
Bone*ſa* Pec-read*doin* Winch*tyl* Pec-lambe*ka* Walt*ed*.
Stratfo*tod* Iſlep*taud* Si-meph*tek* Chich*fal* Arun*fyk*.
Sudbu*toik* & Langh*iſp*.——

GEOGRA-

GEOGRAPHICA.

SECT. III.

The application of this Art to Geography.

IN the firſt place are laid down the general diviſions of *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africk*, and *America*; then the particular diviſions of the ſeveral kingdoms of *Europe*, into their reſpective governments or provinces. For every diviſion there is one *technical* line, compoſed of the firſt ſyllables (or ſometimes only of the firſt letters) of the parts or places into which it is ſubdivided; which ſyllables or letters are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, in the tables, by ſmall capitals, or an *hyphen* following.

'Tis further to be obſerved, that the beginning, middle, and ending of the line anſwer, in order, to the *Northern*, *Middle* and *Southern* diviſions of the kingdoms or countries; ſo that not only the places themſelves, but in ſome meaſure their ſituation with reſpect to each other may be remembered at the ſame time. Thus in the *memorial line* for *France*, Fra=P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Guí-La-DaP.

P Nor-

P Nor-I-cham denotes the four *Northern* governments, *viz.* P-icardy, Normandy, I-ſle of *France*, and Champagne.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* governments, *viz.* Bretagne, O-rleanois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Guí-La-DaP denotes the four *Southern* governments, *viz.* Guienne with Gaſcony, Languedoc, Dauphiny and P-rovence.

It will be yet ſome further help to remember the ſituation of places, to obſerve, that in the ſeveral diviſions I begin at the *Weſt* and go on *Eaſtward*, as far as the limits of the country will allow, in a ſtrait line, unleſs where the irregularity of the poſition makes this method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the caſe, the reader will ſupply the defect by his own obſervation, and by comparing with proper maps.

Obſerve further, that where the ſyllables are connected with an *hyphen*, the countries denoted by them are contiguous from Weſt to Eaſt; thus,

Nor-I-cham ſhews that the *Iſle* of *France* joins to *Normandy* on the Eaſt, and *Champagne* to the *Iſle* of *France* on the Eaſt. Where the ſyllables or letters denoting two or more countries are joined together without an *hyphen*, there the countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus, Guí-La-DaP ſhews that *Languedoc* joins to *Guienne* on the Eaſt, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedoc* on the Eaſt; and alſo that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such ſyllables as have an *hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joined to the foregoing ſyllable, ſignify that the countries denoted by them lie Eaſtward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk ſhews that *Italy* is Eaſt of *Spain*, and *Turky* Eaſt of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When

When the reader is become well acquainted with the *general diviſions*, he may then go on to charge his memory with the chief cities, and moſt remarkable places of every country; their longitude and latitude; the correſpondence of ancient and preſent geography; the geography of the Old and New Teſtament; the proportions of the kingdoms of *Europe* to *Great Britain*; the ſituation of the moſt noted iſlands; with other inſtructive and entertaining particulars in geography: All which he will find himſelf able to remember with greater eaſe than he can poſſibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines*, contrived for that purpoſe.

TABLE I.

The General Diviſions of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICK, *and* AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing NOrway, S-weden, MOſcovy; D-enmark:

2. *Middle*; Containing NEtherlands, GErmany, POland, LITTLE T-ARTARY; FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, HUNGARY, TRANSILVANIA, MOldavia, VAlachia.

3. *Southern*; Containing SPAIN with *Portugal*, ITALY, TURKY.

Eur=No-S-Mo D; Né-Ge-Po-IT Fran-Switz-Hun-Tran-Mo-Va; Sp-It-Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing Great TArtary, GEORGIA.

2. *Middle*;

2. *Middle*; Containing TURKY in *Aſia*; PERſia, Empire of the MOgul, CHINA.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABia, Eaſt INDies.

As=Ta-Geo; Tur-Pé-Mo-Chin; Arab-Ind.——

III. AFRICK is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing BARbary, BILdulgerid, E-gypt.

2. *Middle*; Containing ZAara, NEgroland, GUInea, N-ubia.

3. *Southern*; Containing CONgo, ABiſſinia, Coaſt of ABEX, Coaſt of CAfreria, MONOmotopa, ZANGUebar, Coaſt of AJan.

AF=BáBil-E; ZáNeGui-N; Con-Abíſſ-Abe-Caf-Mono Zangu-Aj.

IV. AMERICA is divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing New WALes, New BRITain, LOUiſiana, CANada or New France, New GRANada, MEXico, FLORida, New England containing theſe ſeven provinces; CAROlina, VIrginia, MAryland, P-enſilvania, New YORk, New J-erſey, New ENGland properly ſo called, lying from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt.

2. *Southern*; Containing Terra FIRMa, PERU, Country of the AMAZons, BRAſil, Chili, PARAguay, MAGellanica.

N AM=Wal-Brit Lóvi-Can GranMex-Flor Cár Vi-Ma P-YorJ Eng.

——S AM=Fírm Per-Amáz-Bra Chi-ParMag.

TABLE

TABLE II.

The Particular Diviſions of Northern EUROPE.

I. *NORWAY* is divided into five parts or Governments, *viz.*

WARDhus (containing F-inmark and Norwegian LAPland,) DRONTHEIM, BERGEN, AGGERHUS * B-ahus.

II. *SWEDELAND* is divided into ſeven general parts, *viz.*

Swediſh LAPland with B-othnia intermingled, SWEDEN proper, F-inland, INGRIA, GOthland, SConen, LIVONIA.

III. *DENMARK.*

The Peninſula of JUTland, ZEEland, and the leſſer iſles.

IV. *MUSCOVY* contains many provinces; the moſt conſiderable of which are

Northern; Moſcovian LAPland, S-amoiedes, OBdora, COndora, SIBERIA, DWINA, K-argapolia.

Southern; WELIKI, PLESKOW, MOſcow, VOlodimir, MORDUA Tartars, CZERMIſſi Tartars, CASAN.

The Memorial Lines.

NOR=Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAg B. SWED=Lá (B) Swep -FIngria GoSc -Liv.
DEN=Jut-Zee.
MUSC=Lap-S-Ob Có-Si DwiK; Wel-Plés-Mo-Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cás.

TABLE

* Some make *Babus* a part of *Swedeland.*

TABLE III.

The Particular Diviſions of Middle EUROPE.

I. The *NETHERLANDS*, or *Low-Countries*, are generally diſtinguiſhed into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the *North*, frequently called *Holland*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands* to the *South*, frequently called *Flanders*, from the moſt remarkable province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe ſeven provinces, viz. FRISELAND, GRONINGEN, OVERYSSEL, H-OLLAND, U-TRECHT, GELDERLAND with ZUTPHEN, Z-EELAND.

The *Spaniſh Netherlands* are uſually divided into theſe ten provinces, viz. FLANDERS, B-RABANT, MARQUISATE of the empire within *Brabant*, Seignory of MALINES within *Brabant*, part of G-ELDERLAND, LIMBURG, ARTOIS, HAINAULT, NAMUR, LUXEMBURG.

HOLL=Fris-GrOV H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

II. *GERMANY* is divided into nine circles:

Three *Northern*; Circle of WESTPHALIA, Circle of *lower* SAXONY, Circle of *upper* Saxony.

Three *Middle*; Circle of *lower* RHINE, Circle of *upper* Rhine, Circle of FRANCONIA.

Three *Southern*; Circle of SUABIA, Circle of BAVARIA, Circle of AUSTRIA.

To which may be added, the kingdom of *BOHEMIA*, diſtinguiſhed into four general parts, viz. LUSATIA, SILESIA, BOHEMIA proper, MORAVIA.

GERM=We-Sa*l-up*; Rhi*l-u*-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE=Luſa-Si Bo-Mor.

III. *POLAND* is diſtinguiſhed into two general parts; the duchy of *Lithuania*, and the kingdom of *Poland* properly ſo called.

The Duchy of *Lithuania* contains the Duchy of Curland, Samogitia, Lithuania proper.

The kingdom of *Poland* contains Pruſſia, Polachia, Mazovia, Poland *magna*, Poland *parva*, little Ruſsia, Volhinia, Podolia.

POL=CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Pol*mapa* Rus-VolhiPodol.

IV. *FRANCE* is divided into twelve governments:

Four *Northern*; P-icardy, Normandy, I-ſle of France, Champagne.

Four *Middle*; Bretagne, O-rleannois, Bourgogne, L-ionnois.

Four *Southern*; Guienne with Gaſcony, Languedoc, Dauphiny, P-rovence.

To which may be added, the other countries comprehended within the compaſs of *Old Gaul*, viz.

Lorrain, Eaſt of *Ch*ampagne.

Savoy, Eaſt of *Bu*rgundy and *Da*uphiny.

Switzerland, Eaſt of Franche *C*-ompte.

Franche COmpte, Eaſt of *B*-urgundy.

FRA=P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Gui-La-DaP. Lor*Ch* Sav*BuDa* Swi*C* Co*B*.

Table IV.

The Particular Diviſions of Southern EUROPE.

I. *SPAIN* (excluding *Portugal*) may be divided into two general parts:

Northern;

Northern; Containing Eight Provinces, viz. GALlicia, A-ſturia, BISCAY, N-avarre, ARAgon, CATalonia, LEON, CAstile *vetus*.

Southern; Containing five provinces, viz. CAStile *nova*, VALencia, ANDaluſia, MURcia G-ranada.

SPA=Gál-A-Biſc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Cas*vet* Cas*no*-Val And-MurG.

II. *ITALY* may be diſtinguiſhed into *Northern*, or LOMbardy; containing PIedmont, MONTſerrat, MILan, republick of G-enoa, republick of VENice, MANtua, PArma, MIrandula, MODena.

Southern; republick of Lucca, Duchy of Tuſcany, the PAPacy or ſtates of the church, kingdom of NAples.

IT=LOM (=Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-Mi Mód) Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

III. *TURKEY* in *EUROPE* may be diſtinguiſhed into *Northern*; containing BESSarabia, CROatia, D-almatia, BOſnia, SERvia, BULgaria.

Southern; containing ALBania, MACedonia, ROMania, CANina, JAnna, LIVADia, MOREa.

TURK=Beſs CroD Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom Can-Ja LivadMor.

The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.

NOR=Ward (F-Lap) DroBergAg B. SWED=Lá (B) Swe*p*-FIngria GoSC-Liv.

DEN=Jut-Zee.

MUSC=Lap S-Ob Có-Si DwiK; WelPlés-Mo-Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

HOLL=Fris-GrOv H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.
GERM=We-Sa*l-up*; Rhi*l-u*-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE=Luſa-Si Bo-Mor.
POL=CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Pol*mapa* Rus-VolhiPodol.
FRA=P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Guí-La-DaP. Lor*Ch* Sav*BuDa* Swi*C* Co*B*.
SPA=Gál-A-Biſc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Cas*vet* Cas*no*-Val And-MurG.
IT=Lom (=Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-Mi Mód) Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.
TURK=Peſs CroD-Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom Can-Ja LivadMor.

TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, SCOTLAND.

I. *ENGLAND* may be divided into three general parts, *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 counties or ſhires.

The *Northern* part of *ENGLAND* contains 6 counties or ſhires.

On the *Weſt* Coaſt from *North* to *South*.	On the *Eaſt* Coaſt from *North* to *South*.
Cumberland	Northumberland
Weſtmorland	Durham
Lancaſhire	Yorkſhire
[Cum-WeLa]	[NorDurYor]

The *Middle* part of *ENGLAND* contains 24 counties or ſhires.

On

On the *Weſt*, joining to *Wales* from N. to S.

Cheſhire
Shropſhire } ——— Lincolnſhire

Herefordſhire ——— { N-orfolk / S-uffolk.

Monmouthſhire
[CheShHeMon

On the *Eaſt* Coaſt from *North* to *South*.

Lincolnſhire

Norfolk
Suffolk

Eſſex
[Li NSEſs]

Between *Lincolnſhire* E. and *Cheſh.* and *Shropſh.* W.		Between *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* E. and *Herefordſhire* W.	Between *Eſſex* E. and *Monmouthſhire* W.
Derbyſhire	*N.*	Worceſterſhire	Gloceſterſhire
NOtting-hamſhire		Warwickſhire	O-xfordſhire
		NOrthamptonſh.	Buckinghamſh
Staffordſhire		B-edfordſhire	Hertfordſhire
Leiceſterſhire		Huntingdonſhire	M-iddleſex
R-utlandſhire		C-ambridgeſhire	
[De-No-Staf-Lei-R]		[Wor-Wá-No-B-hun-C	[Gl-O-Buc-HerM]

The *Southern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 10 Counties or Shires.

Between the *Channel* and the *Severn* Sea.	Between the *Channel* and the *Thames*.
Cornwall	Wiltſhire
Devonſhire	Berkſhire
SOmerſetſhire	Hampſhire
DOrſetſhire	Surrey
	S-uſſex
	Kent
[Corn-Dév-SoDo]	[Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken]

The Memorial Lines.

Cum-WeLa NorDurYor CheShHeMon Li NSEſs
De-No Staf-Lei-R.
Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C Gl-O-Buc-HerM Corn-
Dev-SoDo-Wilt.BerHa-SurS-Ken.

The Diviſion of ENGLAND *according to the Circuits.*

Weſtern.
Cor-dé-dor-ham Som-wilt.

Home.
Hert-éſs-ken-ſur-ſus.

Norfolk.
Nórf-ſu-cam Hun-béd-buck.

Oxford.
Bar-O-glóuce-mon wórceſt-here-ſhop-ſtaff.

Midland.
North-rut-linc Derby-no-leice-war.

Northern.
Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-cumber.

II. *WALES* is divided into Two general Parts:

North Wales; Containing ANGLeſey, CAERNarvonſhire, DENBIGHſhire, FLINTſhire, MERIONETHſhire, MONTGOMERYſhire.

South Wales; Containing CARDIGANſhire, RADNORſhire, PEMBROKEſhire, CARMARTHENſhire, BRECKNOCKſhire, GLAMORGANſhire.

W=Ang-Cá-De-Fli-*ch*, Meri-mont-*ſh*, Card-Radn-*here*, Pem-Ca-BreGlam-*mon*.

N. B. The *Italick* Letters denote the adjoining Counties of *England*; as *ch. Cheſhire*, adjoining to *Flintſhire*; mont-*ſh*, *ſh. Shropſhire*, adjoining to *Montgomeryſhire*, &c.

III. *SCOT-*

III. *SCOTLAND* is divided into Two general Parts:

North Scotland, or *Highland*, beyond the River *Tay*, containing 13 Counties; among which are STRATHnavern, CAITHneſs, SUTHerland, Ross, LOCHabar, MURray, BRAIdalbin, P-erth.

South Scotland, on this ſide of the *Tay*, containing 22 Counties; ſome of which are ARGyle, FIfe, LOthian, MARCHe, GALloway.

SCOT=Strath-Caith SúthRos Loch-Mur BraiP; Arg-Fi Lo-March Gal.

IV. *IRELAND* is divided into Four larger parts or provinces.

ULſter to the *North* | COnnaught to the *Weſt*
LEinſter to the *Eaſt* | MUNSTer to the *South*.

HYBERN=Ul I é-Co Munſt——

TABLE VI.

Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

In FRANCE.

AMIENch. T. in *Picardy*
P-aris in the *Iſle* of France
ROUEN in *Normandy*
TROY, RHEIMS } in *Champagne*
RENNE in *Bretagne*
POICTIERS in *Orleanois*
BOURDEAUX in *Guienne*
THOLOUSE in *Languedock*
GREENOBLE in *Dauphiny*
DIJON in *Burgundy*
AIX, MARSEILLE, ORANGE } in *Provence*

The Memorial Lines.

Am*pica* Pi*ſle* Rou*nor* Troy-rhei*cham* Rén*breta* Poi*ctorl.*

Bourd*gui* Tho*la* Gree*dau* Dijón*burg* Aix-mar & Or-*prov.*

In

In the NETHERLANDS.

MIDDLEBURG in *Zeeland*	DUNKIRK } in *Flanders*
DEVENTER in *Overyſſel*	DOWAY } in *Flanders*
LEWARDEN in *Friſeland*	MONS } in *Hainault*
BRUSSELS in *Brabant*	CAMBRAY } in *Hainault*
BRUGES in *Flanders*	LOO in *Gelderland*
CHARLEROY in *Namur*	ANTWERP in *Brabant*

Midzee Devóveryſs Lewárfriſe Brúsbraba Brug flan. Charlnam Dunk-dówafland Mon-cambhain Loogel & Antbrab.

In GERMANY.

HAMBURGH }	Ch. Town in	FRANCFORT in UP. *Rhine*	
HANOVER }	Low. *Saxony*	NUREMBERG }	in *Franconia*
WITTEMBURGH }	in Upper *Saxony*	MUNSTER in *Weſtphalia*	
HEIDELBERG }	in the Circle	STRASBURG in UP. *Rhine*	
COLOGNE }	of LO. *Rhine*	CLEVES in *Weſtphalia*	
MUNICH in *Bavaria*		VIENNA in *Auſtria*	
AUGSBURG in *Swabia*			

Hamb-hanoſal Witſup Hei-colrhilo Munbavar Aug-ſwab.
Francrhup Nur*F* Munsweſt Strasrhup Clevweſtpha Viennauſt.

In SPAIN.

BILBOA in *Biſcay*	PAMPELONA in *Navarre*
COMPOSTELLA in *Gallicia*	SARAGOSA in *Aragon*
SEVILLE in *Andaluſia*	BURGO in *Caſtile vetus*
BARCELONA in *Catalonia*	MADRID in *Caſtile nova*
OVIEDO in *Aſturia*	TORTOSA in *Catalonia*

Bilbis

Bil*bis* Compoſ*gal* Sev*andal* Bar*catal* Ov*aſt.*
Pampel*nav* Sarag*ar* Bur*caſ-vet* Mad-*ca-no* Tort*cat.*

In TURKEY in Europe.

SOPHIA, chief Town in } *Bul*garia
BELGRADE in *Ser*via
SERAIO in *Boſ*nia
SPALATO in *Dal*matia
SALONIKI in *Mac*edonia
CARLSTAT in *Cro*atia
TERGOVIſKO in *Walach*ia
HERMANſTAT in } *Tranſyl*vania
SACKZO in *Mol*davia
CONSTANTINOPLE in } *Rom*ania

Soph*bul* Bel*ſervi* Serai*bos* Spal*da* Salon*mac.*
Carls*cro* Terg*ówalach* Herm*tranſyl* Sackz*omo* Conſt*rom.*

TABLE VII.

Remarkable Places, ſparſim, *in* Europe.

FONTARABIA in *Biſcay*
RATISBON in *Bavaria*
PADUA in *Venice*
NIMEGUEN in *Gelder*land
OLIVA in *Pruſſia*
CONSTANCE in *Swabia*
AIX LA CHAPELLE } in *Weſt*phalia
MONTPELIER } in *Lang*uedock
CASSEL in cir. of UP. *Rhine*
ARCHANGEL in *Dwina*
HOCHSTET } in *Bav*aria
BLENHEIM }
St. OMERS in *Art*ois
VERDEN } in *lo. Sax*ony
BREMEN }
MAGDEBURG in *lo. Sax*ony
CALAIS in *Pic*ardy
BADEN in *Swab*ia
BENEVENTUM in *Nap*les
BREDA in *Brab*ant
CADIZ in *Andal*uſia
AGINCOURT in *Art*ois
MITTAW in *Curland*
MALAGA in *Gran*ada
TRIERS in cir. of *lo. Rhine*
MAESTRICH in *Limburge*
HAVERDEGRACE } in *Norm*andy
VALEDOLID in *Old Caſt*ile
TOLEDO in *New Caſt*ile
MEAUX in *Champ*agne
SOISSON in *Iſle* of France
AVIGNON

AVIGnon in *Provence*
NAssaw in c. of *up. Rhine*
CITADELla in *Minorca*
CAGliari in *Sardinia*
PALERMO in *Sicily*
SLESwick in *Jutland*
BASTia in *Corsica*
CRACOW in *Poland parva*
WARSaw in *Mazovia*
BERGEN in *Norway*
COPENhagen in *Zeeland*
NISMES in *Languedock*
CHRISTiana in *Aggerus*
TURIN in *Piedmont*
RIGA in *Livonia*
ROCHELle in *Orleanois*
GOttenburg in *Gothland*
LUNDen in *Sconen*
CRESSy in *Picardy*
SALAMANCa in *Leon*
ZELL in LOWER *Saxony*
CHAMBery in *Savoy*
DANTZICK in *Prussia*
STOCK-holm } in *Sweden prop*
PRESburg in *up. Hungary*
CORDuba in *Andalusia*
CARThagena in *Murcia*
BESAN-çon } in *Franche Comte*
LIEGE in *Westphalia*
CREMona in *Milan*
BACCA-far } in the *Peninsula* of little *Tartary*
NANCY in *Lorrain*
LEGHORN } in *Tuscany*
FLORence }
GENeva in *Switzerland*
LISBON in *P*-ortugal
RAGUSA in *Dalmatia*
BRESLAW in *Silesia*
PRAGUE in *Bohemia*
STETIN in *Pomerania*
PERPignan in *Rousillon*
TRENT *in Tyrol*
STRASBURG in *Alsace*
POLA in *Istria*
Fossega } in *Sclavonia*
Peterwa-radin }
BERLIN in *Brandenburg*
DRESDEN } in *Saxony*
LIPSICK }
RAVENNA in *Romagna*
LORETTO in *Ancona*

ROUSIL-lon } part of *Catalonia*
SCLAVONIA of *Hungary*
TYROL of *Austria*
POMERANIA } of UP.
BRANDENBURG } *S*-axony
SAXONY }
ISTRIA } part of the Rep. of *Venice*
ANCONA } part of the *Papacy* or states
ROMAGNA } of the church
LIMOSIN part of *Guienne*
BERRY } of *Orleanois*
ANJOU }
HOLSTEIN } part of LO. *Saxony*
CAPITANATE part of *Naples*

The

The Memorial Lines.

Fontára*biſc* Rati*bav* Pad*ven* Nim*gélder* Oliv*prus.*
Conſt*ſwab* Aix-la-cha*weſt* Montpel*lang* Caſsr*hup* & Arch*dwin.*
Hoc-b'enhe*bav* Omer*art* Verdbrem*ſa-lo* Magd*ſa-lo* Cal*pic.*
Bad*ſwab* Benven*nap* Bred*brab* Cad*andal* Agincart.
Mit*curland* Mala*gran* Trier*hi-l* Maeſt*limbur* Haverd*norm.*
Valedolo *C* Tol*new C* Meaux*cham* Soiſſi*ſle* & Avig*prov.*
Naſſr*h-up* Citadel*min* Cag*ſard* Paler*ſici* Sles*jut.*
Baſt*corſic* Cracopolp Wars*mazov* Berge*no* Cop*zeel.*
Niſm*langued* Chriſt*agg* Turín*pied* Riga*li* Roch*orl.*
Go*G* Lund*ſcon* Creſſ*pic* Salaman*cle* Zell*ſalo* Cham*ſav.*
Dantzíc*pru* Stock*ſwep* Prés-up*hung* Cord*andalu* Cart-*mur.*
Bes*fran-com* Liege*weſt* Crem*mil* Bac*ctarta-pe* Nan*lor.*
Leg-Flor*tuſc* Gen*ſwitz* Lís*P* Rag*dal* Bres*ſile* Prag*bo.*
Stet*pomeran* Per*prous* Tren*tyr* Straſb*alſa* Poli*ſtri.*
Foſſ-wara*ſclav* Berl*bran* Dres-Lip*ſax* Rav*ro* Loret*tanc.*
Rous*catalon* Sclav*hung* Tyro*lauſt* Pom-brand-ſa*Sup* Iſt*ven.*
Anc-Rom*pap* Limo*guienn* Berr-Anj*orl* Holſt*ſalo* Cap*nap.*

TABLE VIII.

Chief Cities and remarkable Places, ſparſim, *in* Aſia, Africk, *and* America.

PEKin ch. City in *China*
AGRA in *India*
CHAMBalu in *Tartary*
ISPahan in *Perſia*
ALEPPoch. city in *Syria*
CAIRO in *Egypt*
FEZ in *Barbary*
DAAra in *Bildulgerid*
TOMBute

TOMBUTE in *Negroland*
MONOMOTAPA } in *Æthiopia ſuperior*
DUNCALO in *Nubia*
CHAXUMO } in *Æthiopia inferior*
S. FEE in *Granada*
S. SALVADOR in *Braſil*
S. JAGO in *Chili*
Aſſumption in *Paraguay*
QUEBECK in *Canada*
PHILADELPHIA } in *Penſilvania*
JAMES Town in *Virginia*
BALTIMORE in *Maryland*
PORTROYAL } in * *Nova Scotia*

ASTRACAN in *Tartary*
NICOSIA in *Cyprus*
MOSUL } in *Diarbeck*
BAGDAT }
SMYRNA in *Natolia*
AZOPH in *Circaſſia*

NATOLIA } parts of *Turky* in Aſia
SYRIA }
DIARBECK }
TURCOMANIA }
MENGRELIA of *Georgia*
CARAMANIA } of *Natolia* largely taken
AMASIA }
NATOLIA prop. }
ALADULIA }

The Memorial Lines.

Pek*chin* Agr*ind* Chamb*tart* Iſp*pers* Alép*ſyri* Cair*E*,
Fez*barb* Daa*bildul* Tomb*neg* Monom*æth-ſupe* Dunn*ub*
Chax*æth-inf* Fee*gran* Salv*bras* Jagó*chili* Aſſ*par*.
Queb*canada* Phil*pens* Jam*virgin* Balt*mary* Port*no-ſc*.
Aſtrac*tart* Nico*cyp* Mos-Bag*dia* Smyr*nat* Azop*circ*.

Nat-Syri-Di-Turc*tur* Meng*georg* Car-Amás-Nat-Aládn*at*.

TABLE IX.

Latitude *and* Longitude *of the moſt remarkable Places.*

To the Beginning of the Name of the place is added a *Technical* ending, conſiſting of three or four Letters,

* Part of *Canada*.

Letters, the two firſt whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stock*lou-ak*, i. e. Stockholm in the 59th degree of latitude, and 18 of longitude; *lou* ſtanding for 59, according to the general key, and *ak* for 18. But note here, that you are not to ſuppoſe this is the *exact* longitude and latitude of the place, becauſe here are no minute taken notice of, which would perhaps be a nicety not worth remembering: but that the latitude is between 59 and 60, and the longitude between 18 and 19. *And that you may be ſure not to be miſtaken above a quarter of a degree, 'tis farther to be obſerved, that if of the two letters, which ſignify the longitude and latitude, the firſt is a *Conſonant*, as in *lou*, in that caſe, tho' the latitude, *&c.* is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and conſequently 59 degrees 30 minutes at leaſt, if not more. If the firſt letter is a *vowel*, as in *ak*, though it is between 18 and 19, yet 'tis nearer to the *leſs* number, and conſequently 18 degrees and *under* a half; as the true longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 deg. 22 min. the true latitude 59 deg. 30 min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
†Bergen [Ber*ſy-l*]	60	5	Paris [Par*ſk-e*]	48	2
Stockholm [Stock*lou-ak*]	59	18	Cracow [Cra-cuz-*ez*]	50	20
Moscow [Mos*lu-tei*]	55	38	Vienna [Vi*ok-ap*]	48	17
Copenhagen [Cop*lu-be*]	55	12	Madrid [Ma-dr*oy-t*]	40	3
			Rome [Rom*ſă-be*]	41	12

* This accuracy hath not been altogether obſerved in thoſe places which have this mark (†) prefixed before them: the aſſigning to them their reſpective degrees of longitude and latitude being intended only to enable the learner to remember in what part of the globe they lie.

	Lat.	Lon.
Conſtantinople [Con*ob-ta*]	41	31
Prague [Prag-*ly-bo*]	50	14
Dantzick [Dantz*uf-bei*]	54	18
Basil [Baſil*foi-p*]	47	7
Bruſſels [Brus*ly-o*	50	4
†Gibraltar [Gib-*tau-s*	36	6
†Smyrna [Sm*ik-dou*]	38	29
Troy [Tr*oy-en*]	40	29
†Jeruſalem [Jeru*ta-ts*]	31	36
Aleppo [Ale-p*iſ-tei*]	36	38
Rhodes [Rho*toi-te*]	37	32
†Babylon [Ba-*bit-fo*]	33	44
Athens [Ath*ik-el*]	38	25
Ida [Id*il-doi*]	35	27
Warsaw [War*ſud-eb*]	52	21
Alexandria [Alex*ib-if*]	31	34
S. Helens [Hel*bu-p*]	15	7
Lisbon [Lis*tei-bz*]	38	10
Naples [Na-p*lob-bu*]	41	15
Meſſina [Meſ-*ſik-bau*]	38	16
†Carthage [Carth*ti-by*]	33	10
Nancy [Nan*fei-s*]	48	6
†Ispahan [Iſp*te-on*]	32	49
Agra [Agr*ék-oit*]	28	73
Siam [Siam*af-ga*]	14	100
†Japan [Jap-*to-bay*]	34	110
†Formoſa [Form*di-g*]	23	100
†Aſtracan [Aſtr*op-lau*]	47	56
Pekin [Pekin-*oz-bap*]	40	117
†Fort S. George [Gëo*bi-ſou*]	13	69
†Spitſberge Spit*pi-ſou*]	73	69
Archangel [Arch*ſô-fe*]	64	42
Bengal [Beng-*da-oul*]	21	95
Venice [Ven*ſi-ad*]	45	12
Cayro [Cay*dou-il*]	29	35
Lipsick [Lip-*sub-ad*]	51	12
†Hecla [Hec*ſl-at*]	65	13
†Niniveh [Nin*to-fe*]	34	42
†Porto Bello [Bel*ba-ku*]	11	85
†Porto Ricco [Ricc*ez-lou*]	20	59
†Bermuda [Berm*ta-lou*]	31	59
†Jamaica [J*ák-ky*]	18	80

†Ter-

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
†TERCERA ch. of the *Azores* I. [Tercer*ip-el*]	37	25	FERRO one of the *Canary* Isl. [Ferr*ek-ak*]	28	18
†MADERA Isl. [Mad*it-ed*]	33	22	†Quebeck [Qu*op-pu*]	47	75
†BARBADOES [Bar*bu-la*]	15	51			

N. B. The first Meridian is fixed at *London*.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places; as,

	La. deg.	min.	Lon. deg.	min.
LONDON [Lón*la*,*id*]	51	32	00	00
FERRO Isl. [Ferr*ék*,*u-bei*,*dd*]	28	05	18	22
Oxford [Ox*la*,*fs-b*,*ap*]	51	46	01	17W
ROME [Róm*fa*,*la-bé*,*toi*]	41	51	12	37

The Memorial Lines.

Ber*fy-l* Stock*lou-ak* Mos*lu-tei* Cop*lu-be* Par*fk-e*.
Cracuz-*ez* Vi*ok-ap* Madr*oy-t* Rom*fá-be* Con*ob-ta*.
Prag*ly-bo* Dantz*uf-bei* Basil*foi-p* Brus*ly-o* Gib*tau-s*.
Smi*k-dou* Tr*oy-en* Jeur*ta-ts* Alepi*ſ-tei* Rhot*oi-te* Babi*t-fo*.
Athi*k-el* Idi*l-doi* War*ſud-eb* Alexi*b-if* Hel*bu-p*.
List*ei-bz* Napl*ob-bu* Me*ſik-bau* Carth*ti-by* Nan*fei s*
I*ſpte-on* Agr*ék-oit* Siam*af-ga* Jap*to-bay* Form*di-g*.
Aſtr*op-lau* Peki*noz-bap* Gëo*bí-ſou* Spit*pi-ſou* Arch*ſö-fe*.
Beng*da-oul* Ven*ſl-ad* Cay*dou-il* Lips*ub-ad* Hec*ſl-at*.
Nin*to-fe* Bel*ba-ku* Riccez*-lou* Bérm*ta-lou* Jak*-ky*.
Tercer*ip-el* Madi*t-ed* Ferr*ek-ak* Barbu*-la* Qu*op-pu*.

Lon*la*,*id* Ferr*ék*,*u-bei*,*dd* Ox*la*,*fs-b*,*ap* Rom*fa*, *labé*,*toi*.

TABLE X.

Diſtances of Chief Cities, &c. *from* London, *in* Engliſh *Miles.*

To the beginning of the name of the place there are two or three letters added, which are to be ſupplied with a cypher at the end; it being thought ſufficient to give a round number, inſtead of being too exact, eſpecially in a matter, wherein the beſt Geographers themſelves are not agreed; as,

[Madr*eis* MADRID diſtant from *London* 86 *ſc.* 860 miles. COPENHAGEN [Cop*ſa*] diſtant about 61, *ſc.* 610. GENEVA [Genev*os*] diſtant *os* 46, *ſc.* 460 Miles; and ſo of the reſt, only PARIS [Par*del*] 225.

Note. That the computations are made at the rate of 69½ miles to a degree, which is certainly neareſt the truth, and therefore about one part in ſeven more than in Mr. *Templeman*'s tables, who computes by geometrical miles, or 60 to a degree.

Diſtances from London.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
PARIS [Par*del*]	225	PRAGUE [Pr*aul*]	650
R-ome [R*oul*]	950	GIBRALTAR [Gibr*abs*]	1160
MADRID [Madr*eis*]	860	WARSAW [War*ſnu*]	950
VIENNA [Vien*ke*]	820	STOCKHOLM [St*oup*]	970
COPENHAGEN [Cop*ſa*]	610	DANTZICK [Dantzi*ky*]	800
GENEVA [Genev*os*]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE [Conſt*afg*]	1600
MOSCOW [Moſc*aſs*]	1660		

Diſtances

Distances from Jeruſalem.

Babylon [Bab*oky*]	480	Damaſcus [Dam-*buz*]	150
Nazareth [Naz*ky*]	80	Antioch [Ant*ig*]	300
Samaria [Sam*ol*]	45		
From Dan to Beerſheba [Dan-a-béer*doz*]			240

The Memorial Lines.

Par*del* Roul Madr*eis* Vien*ke* Cop*ſa* Gene*vos.*
Moſc*aſs* Pr*aul* Gibr*abs* War*ſnu* Sto*up* Dantzi*ky* Conſt*aſg*
Bab*oky* Naz*ky* Sam*ol* Dam*buz* Ant*ig* Dan-a-béer*doz.*

TABLE XI.

The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe *to* Great Britain, *being the Unit.*

Moscovy [Moſc*az,bi*]	10 ,13	Spaniſh Provinces [Span-pr,*ak*]	,18
Germany [Gert,*ut*]	3 ,53	United Provinces [Un-pr,*ab*]	,11
Sweden [Swi,*ſs*]	3 ,66	Switzerland [Switzer,*boi*]	,17
Poland [Polt,*in*]	3 ,39	†Denmark [Denma*b,on*]	1 ,49
France [Fr*a,p*]	1 ,7	*Italy [It*b,an*]	1 ,19
Spain [Sp*a,ka*]	1 ,81	Britain	1 ,00
Turky [Turt,*ak*]	3 ,18		
Portugal [Por,*ts*]	,36		

The Memorial Lines.

Moſc*az,bi* Gert,*ut* Swi,*ſs* Polt,*in* Fr*a,p* Sp*a,ka* Turt,*ak.*
Por,*ts* Spran-pr,*ak* Un-pr,*ab* Switzer,*boi* Dénma*b,on*
It*b,an.*

† Including *Norway* and *Iceland.*
* With *Sicily*, *Corſica*, and *Sardinia.*

EXPLANATION.

[Gert,*ut*] *Germany* is to *Great Britain* as 3,53 to 1. *i. e.* three times as big, and a little above half as big. *United Provinces* [Un-pr,*ab*] as ,11 or very little above a tenth part; and ſo of the reſt.

Note. That a degree is eſteemed equal to 60 GEOMetrical miles, 15 GERman miles, 25 Common FRench leagues, 480 *Greek* STADia, 16 PERſian PARAſangs, 12 (or according to ſome 8) *Ægyptian* SCHœni.

Deg=Geom*auz*=Ger*bu*=Fr*el*=Stad*oky*=Perſpara*báu*=Sch*ad.*

TABLE XII.

Situation of ISLANDS.

I. EUROPEAN Iſlands.

In the *Northern Ocean.*	ICEland	Weſt of *Nor*way	[Ice*nor*]
	Britain and Ireland.		
In the *Baltick.*	ZEELand	E. of *Jut*land	[Fun-Zeel*jut*]
	FUNEN		
In the *Mediterranean.*	MINorca	East of *Valencia*	[MiMajorc
	MAJORca		[Y*valenci*]
	Y-vica		
	COrſica	S. of *Gen*oa	[CoSard*gen*]
	SARDinia		
	SICily	South of *Na*ples	[Sici*na*]
	CANDia	S. of the *Archipel*ago	[Cand*archpel*]
	CORFU	Weſt of *Ca*nina	[Corf*can*]
	CEPHALonia	W.	[Cepha-
	ZANTE	W. of the *Morea*	zant-
	CERIGO	S.	ce*mo*]
	NEGROPONT	East of *Liv*adia	[Neg*liv*]

The

The Memorial Lines.

Ice*nor* Fun-Zeel*jut* Mi Majorc Y*valenci* Co Sard*gen.*
Sici*na* Cand*archpel* Corf*can* Cepha-zant-ce*mo* Neg*liv.*

II. Asiatick Iſlands.

In the *Eaſtern Ocean.*
- Japan E. of *North China* [Jap*nor Ch*]
- Formoſa E. of *South China* [Formó*ſou Chin*]
- Philippine Iſl. E. of the *Eaſtern Peninſula* [Philip *Eaſt Pen*]
- Ladrone Iſl. E. of the *Philippine* [Lad*phi*]
- Molucca Iſl. E. of the *Eaſtern P*-eninſula [Moluc *P Eaſt*]
- I. of the Sound S. E. of the *Eaſt* P-eninſula [Sound *P Eaſt*]
- Maldives S. / Ceylon E. of the *Weſtern P*-eninſula [Mal Céy- *P Weſt*]

In the *Mediterranean.*
- Rhodes, Cyprus S. of *Natolia* [Rhod-Cyp*nato*]

In the *Archipelago.*
- Stalimene, Metelin, Scio, Samo W. of *Natolia* N. to S. [Stal Me Sci- Sám*nat*]

The chief of the Molucca Iſles are Celebes or Macaſſar, Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna.

The chief of the Philippines are Manilla and Mindanao.

Iſles of the Sound, the chief are Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

The Memorial Lines.

Jap*norCh* Formó*ſouChin* Philip*EaſtPen* Lad*phi* Moluc*PEaſt.*

Sound

Sound *P East* Mal-Céy *P West* Rhod-Cyp *nato* Stál-Me Sci *Sámnat.*

Mol = Cele-Gil Cér-Amb; Phil = Man Mind; Sound = Suma-Born Jav.

III. African Islands.

In the *Æthiopick Ocean.*
- Madagascar, or the Isle of St. *Laurence*, E. of the South part of *Zang*uebar [Madgaſcz*ang*]
- Zocotora, at the East End of the Coast of *Ajan* [Zoc*ajan*]
- St. Helens West of *Congo* [Hel*congo*]

In the *Atlantick Ocean.*
- Isles of Cape Verde, W. of *Ne*groland [Verd*ne*]
- Canary Isles W. of *Bild*ulgerid [Canár*bild*]
- Madera Isles W. of *Barb*ary [Madér*barb*]
- AZore Isles W. of *Port*ugal [Az*port*]

In the *Mediterranean.*
- Malta S. of *Sic*ily [Malt*ſic*]
- Pharos at the Mouth of the Port to *Alexan*dria [Phar*alexan*]

The chief of the Canary Isles are Ferro, Teneriffe, Canary.

The chief of the AZores, Tercera.

The chief of the Madera Isles, POrto Sancto and Madera.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgaſcz*ang* Zoc*ajan* Hel*congo* Verd*ne* Canár*bild.*
Madér*barb* Az*port*——Malt*ſic* Phar*alexan.*
Can = Ferro-Téne Can; Az = Terce; Madera = Po Sanc Mad.

IV. AME-

IV. American Iſlands.

Newfoundland Eaſt of that part of Canada called *Nova Scotia* } [Newf*novScot*]
California Weſt of New *Gran*ada [Cali*gran*]
Caribbee Iſles Eaſt of the *Ant*illes [Carib*ant*]
Lucay Iſles Eaſt of *F*-lorida [Lu*F*]
Bermudas or Summer Iſles Eaſt of *Car*olina } [Berm*car*]
Antilles Iſles South of *Luc*ay Iſl. [Antil*luc*]

The Chief of the Lucay Iſlands are Bahama, Lucayone, New Providence.

The chief of the Caribbee Iſlands are Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſl. *viz.* St. Chriſtophers, Antego, Tabago. *&c.*

The chief of the Antille Iſlands are Cuba, Jamaica, Hiſpaniola, Porto Rico.

The Memorial Lines.

Newf*novScot* Cali*gran* Carib*ant* Lu*F* Berm*car* Antil*luc.*

Luc=Ba-lu-prov; Cari=Barb Chr-Antêg; Antill=Cu Jam-Hiſp-Ric.

Table XIII.

The moſt Remarkable of the leſſer Britiſh *Iſles.*

Orkney } *North* of *Scotland* [Ork-ſhet*no-ſc*]
Shetland }
Holy Iſland Eaſt of *North*umberland [Holy*north*]
Canvey Iſl. } near the Mouth of the *Thames* in *Eſſex* [Canve*ſs*]
Shepey Iſl. } near the Mouth of the *Thames* in *Kent* [Shep-than*ken*]
Thanet Iſl. } near the Mouth of the *Thames* in *Kent* [Shep-than*ken*]

Angleſey

ANGLESEY West of *Caern*arvonſhire [Ang*caern*]
MAN West of *Lan*caſhire [Man*lan*]
RAMSEY over-againſt St. *David*s Point in *Pem*brokeſhire } [Ram*davi-pem*]
WIGHT (VECTIS) *S.* of *Hamp*ſhire [Vec*S-ham*]
GUERNſey } JERſey } on the *Co*aſt of *Nor*mandy [Guer-jer*co-nor*]
Weſtern Iſl. (EBUDÆ) *West* of *Scotland* [Eb*we-ſc*]

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-ſhet*no-ſt* Holy*north* Can*yeſs* Shep-than*ken* & Ang*caern*.
Man*lan* Ram*davi-pem* Vec*S-ham* Guer-jer*co-nor* Eb*we-ſc*.

TABLE XIV.

Antient EUROPE, ASIA, *and* AFRICA.

I. Antient *EUROPE*, by way of Accommodation to the preſent diviſions of it, may be divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing SCANDINAVIA, FENINGIA, part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Cherſoneſus, CODANONIA Inſula.

2. *Middle*; Containing GERMANIA, the reſt of S-armatia, G-allia Tranſalpina or Celtogalatia, RHOETIA, V-indelicia, NOricum, part of PANNONIA, D-acia.

3. *Southern*; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the reſt of P-annonia, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, G-ræcia THRACIA.

EUR=Scâ-Fe Sarm Cimb-Cod; Ger-S G-Rhœ-V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-Mœ-G-Th.

II. *ASIA*

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing Scythia Aſiatica, Sogdiana; Colchis, Iberia, Albania.
2. *Middle*; Containing Asia *M*-inor, Armenia; Syria, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Media, Hyrcania, Bactriana, Arachoſia; Babylonia, Susiana, Parthia, Aria, Drangiana; Persis, Caramania, Gedroſia, N-orth part of India, Serica, Sinæ.
3. *Southern*; Containing Arabia, the two P-eninſula's of India.

AS=ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; As*m*-Arm Sy-mes-aſſ-med-hy-BactArch.
Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car-Gedro N.Ind -Se Sin; Ar-P-Ind.

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into

1. *Northern*; Containing Mauritania *T-ingitanæ* and Cæs*arienſis*, Numidia, Africa *p-ropria*, Libya (comprehending Cyrenaica and Marmarica) Egypt; Gætuli, Garamantes, Nasamones, Psylli.
2. *Middle*; Containing Libya *deſerta* or *interior*, comprehending the Atlantes, Phauruſii, Nigritæ, Nubii, Æthiopia.
3. *Southern*; Containing the Leucæthiopes Erembi or Troglodytæ, Blemmyes.

AF = Mau*T*-*Cæſ* Numid-Af*p*-Liby-(Cyr-mar) -E; GætGara -NasPſyl.
Liby*des* AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth-E-rem Blem.

TABLE XV.

Antient ITALY *and* GREECE, ASIA Minor, SYRIA *and* PALESTINE.

I. Ancient *ITALY* may be diſtinguiſhed into two general parts; *Gallia, Ciſalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily ſo called, to the South.

The ſeveral people of Gallia Cisalpina were theſe:

* LIGURES, TAURINI, SEGUSIANI, SALASSI, LEPONTII, EUGANEI, RHÆTI, CARNI, Istri, VENETI; South of the P-o theſe; A-nanes, BOii, LINGones, SENONES; North of the Po theſe; LIBICI, Lævi, INSUBRES, OROBII, CENOMANI.

ITALIA, primarily ſo called, or the South parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended theſe following countries and people:

† ETRURIA, or Tyrrhenia, SABINI, LATIUM, CAMPANIA, PICENTINI, G-ræcia magna; ‡UMBRIA, PICENUM, V-eſtini, MARUCINI, FRENTANI, APULIA; ‖MARSI, PELIGNI, SAMNIUM, HIRPINI.

CIS=Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-Lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P) A-Bo-Ling-Sen.
Lib-Læv-Ins-óro-cen.
IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap-Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient *GREECE* was uſually divided into five general parts; *viz.* MACEDONIA, THESSALIA, EPIRUS,

* Lying in order along the *Alps*.
† Lying in order on the *Mare Inferum*.
‡ Lying in order on the *Mare Superum*.
‖ In the inland parts.

rus, Hellas or *Græcia*, properly ſo called, and Peloponneſus.

Græ=MáTh Epir-HelPel.———

1. Peloponneſus was divided into ſix parts or regions; *viz.* *Achaia, Elis, Meſſenia, Laconia, Argia or Argolis, † Arcadia.

——Pelop=Ach-Eli-Méſſ-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. Epirus contained theſe people and countries; *viz.* Chaones, Dryopes, Thesprotii, Caſſiopæi, Amphilochi, Almene, Moloſſi, Acarnania.

Ep=Chao-Dry Threſprot-Caſſ-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

3. *Hellas*, or Græcia propria (called alſo *Achaia*) was divided into eight parts; *viz.* DOris, Locris Epicnemidia, Ætolia, Locris Ozolæa, Phocis, Boeotia, Megaris, Attica.

Græ-propri=Dó-Locr*ep* Æto-Locróz-pho-bœ meg-att.

4. Theſſalia contained theſe ſeveral parts; *viz.* Pelasgiotis, Eſtiotis, Theſſaliotis, Pthiotis, M-agneſia.

Theſs=PelasEſtThéſſ-Pthi-M———

5. Some of the more remarkable people and countries of Macedonia, were Taulantii, Pæones, Mygdonia, Æmathia, Amphaxitis, Pieria.

——Mace=Taul-Pæo-Mygd-Æmath-AmphPi.

* Lying in order on the *Ionian*, *Ægean*, and *Cretan* Sea.
† In the inland.

Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, Bithynia, POntus, Galatia, * Cappadocia;—Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia.

Asm=Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil—

Asia *p-ropria* contained Phrygia *minor*, Mysia *minor*, Myſia *maj-or*, Æolis, Ionia, Lydia, Phrygia *major*, Caria, DOris.

Asp=Phryg*imin*-Myſ*imi*M Æol-Ioni-Lyd-Phry*ma* CarDo.

Galatia comprehended Pontus Galaticus, Paphlagonia, Galatia *p-ropria*, Isauria, and part of Pisidia, the other part of which, with the regions of *Carbalia*, was contained in *Pamphylia*.

———Gal=PongalaPaphGala*p* Is-pis.

Syria was divided into four parts; Syria *p-ropria*, Phœnicia, Cœloſyria, Paleſtina.

Paleſtine was diſtinguiſhed into Galilæa, Samaria, Judæa, Perea, or *Judæa* beyond *Jordan*, Idumæa.

Syr=Syr*p*Phœn-CœloPal. Pal=Gál Sama Judæ-Per Idum.

Table XVI.

Antient Gallia, Germania, Iberia, Britannia.

1. Gallia was divided by *Auguſtus* into four parts or provinces, *viz.* *Gallia* Belgica, *Gallia* Celtica or *Lugdunenſis*, *Gallia* Aquitanica, and *Gallia* Narbonenſis. [Gall=BelCeltAquiNarb]

2. The

* Among the ſeveral regions of *Cappadocia* was *Lycaonia*.

2. The inhabitants of antient GERMany were comprehended under four general denominations; *viz.* INGævones, VANDali, ISTævones, HERMiones, [GERM=Ing-Vand Iſt-Her]

3. IBERIA, or ancient *Spain*, was diſtinguiſhed into three general parts; *viz.* TARraconenſis, Luſitanica, B-œtica [IBERI=TarLuB]

4. BRITannia, according to the laſt diviſion by the *Romans*, was diſtinguiſhed into five parts, *viz.* VALencia, MAXima *Cæſarienſis*, BRITannia *ſecunda*, FLAvia *Cæſarienſis*, BRITannia *prima* [BRIT=Val Mex Brit*ſe*-Fla Brit*prim*]

GALL=BelCeltAquiNarb GERM=Ing-Vand Iſt-Her I=TarLuB.

——BRIT=ValMax Brit*ſe*-Fla Brit*prim*.

The Memorial Lines for all the Antient Geography.

EUR=Scá-Fe Sarm Cimb-Cod; Ger-S G-Rhœ-V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-PIll-MœG-Th.

AS=ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; As*m*-Arm Sy-mes-aſſ-med-hy-BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car-Gedro N.Ind-Se Sin; Ar-P-Ind.

AF=Mau*T*-*Cæs*-Numid-Af*p*-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E; GætGara-NasPſyl.

Liby*des* AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth-Erem Blem.

CIS=Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-Lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P) A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-Læv-Ins-óro-cen——

IT=Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap Mars-Peli Samn-Hirp.

GRÆ=MáTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP=Ach-Eli-Méſs-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP=Chao-Dry Threſprot-Caſſ-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

GRÆ-PROPRI=Dó-Locr*ep* Æto-Locr*óz*-pho-bœ meg-att.

THESS=PelasEſtThéſs-Pthi-M. MACE=Taul-Pæo-mygd-æmath-AmphPi.

As*m*=As*p*-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil—

As*p*=Phryg*imin*-Myſi*mi*M Æol Ioni Lyd-phry*ma* CarDo.

———Gal=Pongal-PaphGala*p* Is-pis.

SYR=Syr*p*Phœn CœloPal. PAL=GálSamaJudæ-PerIdum.

GALL=BelCeltAquiNarb GERM=Ing-Vand-Iſt-Her I=TarLuB.

———BRIT=ValMax Brit*ſe*-Fla Brit*prim.*

TABLE XVII.

Remarkable Places in Antient Geography.

ABDERA in *Thra*cia
BERytus in *Phœni*cia
HELICON in *Pho*cis
HALICARNaſſus in *Do*ris in *A*-ſia minor
CHERONæa in *Bœ*otia
CANNæ in *Peuce*tia
ARBela in *Aſſy*ria
GRANICUS R. of *Phr*ygia
MÆander Riv. of *Lydia*
TAGUS Riv. of *Luſi*tania
Iſſus Promont. of *Cili*cia
PATMOS one of the *Spo-rad*es Iſlands.
OLYMPIA in *Elis*
PYLUS in *Meſ*ene
MARATHON in *Attica*
DELPHOS in *Pho*cis
SAMOSATA in *Com*agene
DYRRACHIUM in *Mace-donia*
THESSALONICA in *Am-phax*itis
NICOMEDIA in *Bithy*nia
NYSSA in *Meg*aris
ACROCERAUNIA M. in *E-pir*us
CITHÆRON M. in *Bœ*otia
HYMETTUS M. in *Att*ica
ATHO M. in *Mac*edonia
OLYMPUS, PELION, O-ſſa } M. in *Theſ-ſal*ia
MANTINEA in *Arc*adia
EPIDAURUS in *Lac*onia
PELLA in *Æmath*ia
ACTIUM

ACTium } in *Acarnania*
AMBRACIA }
SMYRNA } in *Ionia*
EPHESUS }
PERGAMUS in *Mysia*
LAODICEA in *Caria*
SARDIS }
THYATIRA } in *Lydia*
PHILADELPHIA }
SARDICA in *Thracia*
CHALCEDON in *B*-ithynia
CIRTIUM in *Numidia*
ILLIBERIS in *Hisp. Bætica*
ANCYRA in *Galatia*
GANGRA in *Paphlagonia*
SIRMIUM in *Pannonia*
NEOCÆSAREA in *Cappadocia*
PHARSALIA in *Theſſalia*
*PHILIPPI in *Thracia*
LEUCTRA in *Bœotia*
CLUSIUM in *Etruria*
BAIÆ in *Campania*
TUSCULUM in *Latium*
AQUILEIA of the *Carni*
EDESSA in *Meſopotamia*
RHEGIUM in *Calabria*
TOMI in *Mœsia*
DAMASCUS in *Cœle S*-yria
COLOSSÆ in *Phrygia*
SAGUNTUS in Hiſp. *Tarraconenſis*
BRUNDUſIUM in *Calabria*
COMAGENE a region of *S*-yria propria
DODONE a Town of the *Moloſſi*
SPARTA in *Laconia*
ANTIOCHIA in *Piſidia*
ANTIUM of the *Volſci*
AMYCLÆ in *Laconia*
ARIMINUM in *Umbria*
CORINTH } in *Achaia*
CENCHRÆÆ }
ELEUSIS in *Megaris*
ACERRÆ in *Campania*
CHALCIS in *Ætolia*
CORFINIUM } of the *Pe-*
SULMO } *ligni*
MEMPHIS in *Inferior E*-gypt
THEBAIS in *Super. E*-gypt
MYCENÆ in *Argia*
PATARA in *Lycia*
CHALYBES a people of *Galatia*
NEMEA in *Argia*
ADRAMYTTIUM in *Mysia*
CNIDUS in *Doris* in *A*-ſia
MEDIOLANUM of the *Insubres*
SYRACUſÆ in *Sicily*
PATAVIA of the *Veneti*
ILLIUM in *Phrygia minor*
CARBALIA in *Pamphylia*
LYCAONIA in *Cappadocia*
CYZICUM in *Mysia*

* Why *Philippi* is ſaid to be in *Macedonia*, Act. xvi. 12. Vid. *Wells* Geog. Cap. 15.

CUMA in *Æolis*
PISIDIA part in *Pam*phylia
part in *G*-alatia
CURES of the *Sabini*
LAVINIUM in *Lat*ium
ARDEA of the *Rut*uli
Portus LIBURNUS in *E-tru*ria
TEGÆA in *Arc*adia
LUCANI, BRUTII } in *Oenot*ria
OENOTRIA part of *Græcia M*-agna
MESSAPIA part of *Græcia M*-agna
DAUNIA, PEUCETIA } parts of *A-pulia*
ÆQUI, HERNI } in *Lat*ium *nov.*
MUTINA of the *Boi*i
RAVÊNNA in *Umbr*ia
CALABRI, SALENTINI } in *Mess*apia
VOLSCI, AUSONES } in *Lat*ium *N*-ovum
SABÆI, SARACENI } in *Arab*ia *Fel*ix
NABATHÆI in Arabia *Petræa*
NOMADES, SCENITÆ } in *Arab*ia *Des*erta
TYRE, SIDON } in P*hœn*icia
HIPPO in *Num*idia
PALMYRA in *Cœle S*-yria
NOLA in *Camp*ania
TARENTUM of the *Sal*entini

The Memorial Lines.

Abder*thra* Bery*phæn* Heli*coph* Halicár*dor*-*A*Cherb*æ*.
Can*peucet* Arb*aſs* Gran*ph* Mæ*lydi* Tàg*luſit* Isc*il*.
Pat*ſporad* Olym*elis* Pyl*mes* Marath*attica* Del*pho*.
Samósa*com* Dyrr*mac* Theſſal*amphax* Nic*bithy* Nyſſ*meg*.
Acróce*pir* Cith*bæ* Hym*at* Ath*mac* Ol-pel-O*theſſal*.
Mant*arc* Epidau*lac* Pell*æmath* Act-am*acarnan*.
Smyrn-eph*ion* Perg*mys* Laod*car* Sard-thya-phil*lyd*.
Sard*thraci* Chal*B* Cirt*num* Illib*his-bæt* Anc*gala* Gang*paph*.
Sirm*pan* Neocæs*cap* Pharst*heſſa* Philipp*thraci* Leuc*bæ*.
Clus*etru* Bai*campa* Tuſc*lat* Aquil*eicar* Edeſſ*mes*.
Rheg*calabri* T*omæs* Dam*cæl*-*S* Colóſſ*phrygi* Sag*tar*.
Brund*cala* Com*S* Dod*mol* Spart*lac* Antôch*piſid* Ant*vols*
Amyc*lac* Arim*umb* Cori-cenchr*ach* Eleus*meg* Acerr-*camp*.

Chalc*æt*

Chal*cæt* Corfini*pel* Sulm*pel* Memph*inferE* Theb*ſupE*.
Myce*narg* Pata*lyc* Chaly*gal* Nem*arg* Adrymit*mys*.
Cni*dor A* Mediol*ins* Syracu*ſici* Pat*venet* Il*phryn*.
Carbáli*pamph* Lyca*cap* Cyzi*mys* Cum*æoli* Pis*pam G*.
Cur*ſab* Lavini*lat* Ard*rut* Libur*netru* Teg*arc*.
Luc-Brut*ænot* Oeno*græM* Meſſap*græM* Dauni-Peuce*tap*.
Æqu-hern*laN* Muti*boi* Ravn*umb* Cala-Sal*me* Vol-Aus*laN*.
Sab-Sáracen*ára-ſel* Nabath*pet* Nom-Scen*arab-des*.
Tyr-Sid*phœn* Hípp*onum* Palm*CœlS* Nol*campa* Ta-rent*ſal*.

TABLE XVIII.

The Correſpondence of Antient *and* Preſent Geography.

REGIONS *and* PROVINCES.

Antient.	*Preſent.*	*Antient.*	*Preſent.*
SARMatia [Sarm*po-ta-mu-L*]	*P*oland, Great *T*artary, South part of *Mu*ſcovy, *L*-ivonia	SCANdinavia or B-altia	*N*orway and part of *Sw*eden
CIMBrica Cherſoneſus	*Jut*land	SCYTHia Aſ. and Sogdiana	Great *T*-artary
*Inſula CODANonia	*Zeel*and	ACHaia or Hellas	*Livad*ia
		EPIRus	*Can*ina
		THESSaly	*Jan*na
			MOEſia

* *Zeeland*, *Funen*, and the adjoining Iſles had the common name of *Inſulæ Æmodes*, and were eſteemed Iſles of antient *Germany*, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*; called alſo *Codani*.

Antient.	*Preſent.*	*Antient.*	*Preſent.*
Moesia ſup.	*Ser*via	Africa proper	*Tripo*li and *Tuni*s
Moesia inf.	*B*ulgaria	Mauritania	*Fez* and *Mo*rocco
Peloponneſus	*Mo*rea	Libya pr.	*Barca*
Thracia	*Rom*ania	Numidia	*Algi*ers
Pannonia	*Hung*ary	Libya Deserta	*Zara*
Dacia	*Mol*davia, *W*alachia, *T*ranſilvan	Nigritæ	*Neg*roland
Liburnia	*Cro*atia	Taurica Cherſoneſus	The Peninſula of little *Tartary*
Illyricum	*Cro*atia, *Dal*matia	Garamantes	The Deſarts of *Zara*
Noricum	*Bava*ria, *Aus*tria	Numidia *nova*	*Bil*dulgerid
Vindilicia	*Swa*bia, *B*avaria	Sogdiana	*Zaga*tay or Uſbeck
Rhætia	*Grif*ons, *Tyr*ol and Pa. of *Ita*ly	Iberia	*Spa*in
Helvetii	*Switz*erland	Cantabria	*Biſ*cay
Allobroges	*Sav*oy	Albion	*Brit*ain
Colchis	*Meng*relia	Ligures	*Gen*oa
Iberia, Albania	*Geo*rgia	Armeniamaj.	*Turc*omania
		Armeniamin.	*Ala*dulia
Gætulia	*Bil*dulgerid	Mesopotamia	*Di*arbeck

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm*po-ta-mu-L* Cimb*jut* Codanz*eel* Sca-B-*ſwe-no* Scyth ſog-*T*.

Ach*livad* Epi*can* Theſ*jan* Mœs*ſer B* Pelo*mor* Thr*om*.

Pan*bung* Daci*mol-wa-T* Libur*cro* Illyri*cro-dal*.

Nor*bavar-aus* Vind*ſwa-B* Rhæt*griſ-tyr-it* Helv*ſwit* Allób*ſav*.

Colch*meng* Iber-alb*geor* Gætul*bild* Africa*trip-tun*. Mau*fez-*

Mau*fez-mor* Liby*barc* Numid*alg* Lib-des*zara* Nig*neg.*
Taur-cher*start* Gara*zar* Numi-nov*bil* Sogd*zagat*
Ib*ſpa.*
Cant*abis* & Alb*brit* Ligu*gen* Arm*turc-ala* Meſp*di.*

TABLE XIX.

Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Iſlands, Rivers, Towns.

Antient.	*Preſent.*
Mare Hyrcanum, or Caſpium	Sea of *Sala* or *Bacchu*
Pontus Euxinus	*Black* or Euxine Sea
Ægean Sea	*Archi*pelago
Propontis	Sea of *Marmo*ra
Palus Mæotis	Sea of *Zab*acche
Fretum Gaditonum	Strait of *Gib*raltar
Boſphorus Cimmerius	Srait of *Caffa*
Boſphorus Thracicus	Strait of *Conſt*antinople
Helleſpont	Strait of the *Dar*danells
Sinus Adriaticus	Gulf of *Ven*ice
Sinus Salaminius	Gulf of *Engia*
Sinus Gangeticus	Bay of *Beng*al
Sinus Perſicus	Gulf of *Balſo*ra
Sinus Corinthiacus	Gulf of *Lep*anto
Sinus Arabicus	*Red* Sea
Fretum Siculum	Strait of *Meſſ*ina
Sinus Ambracicus	Gulf of *Larta*
Mare Ligufticum	Sea of *Gen*oa
Sinus Magnus	Bay of *Siam*
Mare Tyrrhenum	Sea of *Tuſc*any

Iſlands,

Iſlands, Rivers, and Towns.

Antient.	*Preſent.*	*Antient.*	*Preſent.*
THULE	*Ice*land	M. VESUVIUS	*Soma*
EBUSUS	*Yvica*	Lacus TRASIMENUS	Lake of *Perugia*
BALEARES	*Majorca*, *Minorca*	RUBICON riv.	*Fiume*cino
Iſl. ÆOliæ	*Lipari* Iſl.	PADUS or ERIDANUS	*Po*
I. FORTunatæ	*Can*ary Iſl.		
*HESPERIDES	I. C. *Verde*		
TAPROBana	*Ceylon*	ISTER	*Danube*
COS	*Lango*	BÆTIS	*Guadal*quiver
CRETE	*Candie*	TANAIS	*Don*
CASSITerides	*Scilly* Iſl.	RHA	*Wolga*
EUBŒa vel. CHALcis	*Negropont*	BORYSThenes	*Nieper*
ITHACA	Ile di *Compare*		
ÆGINA	*Engia*	ARGENTORatum	*Stras*burg
CERNE	†*Madagaſcar*	MOGUNTIUM	*Mentz*
LEUCAS	S. *Maura*	COLOGNIA ALLOBROGIUM	*Geneva*
LESBUS	*Metelin*	ROTHOMAGIA	*Roan*
PATMOS	*Palmoſa*	TIGURUM	*Zurich*
DIOSCORIDES	*Zocotora*	SAGUNTUS	*Morvedro*
LEMNOS	*Stalimene*	CALPE	*Gibraltar*
GADES	*Cadiz*	COLOGNIA AGRIPPINA	*Cologne*
CYRNUS	*Corſica*	LUGDUNUM	*Lyons*
SALAMIS	*Coluri*	LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM	*Leyden*
CARPATHUS	*Scarpanto*		
TRINACRIA	*Sicily*		
CYTHERON	*Cerigo*		
M. ÆTNA	*Gibel*		

The

* Called alſo *Gorgades*.

† *Madagaſcar* is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Menuthias* of the Antients.

The Memorial Lines.

Caſp*ſála-bach* Eux*black* Æg*arch* Prop*mármo* Mæotz*ab.*
Fret-gádi*gib* Cimm*caff* Thraci*conſt* Helléſp*dar*
Adrat*ven.*
Sin-ſalam*eng* Gan*beng* Pers*bals* Si-corinth*lep* Arábr*ed-S.*
Fret-ſieu*meſs* Amb*lart* Ligug*en* Sin-mag*ſia* Tyrr*tuſc.*

Thul*ice* Ebus*yv* Bale*ma-M* Æo*lipari* Fort*can.*
Heſp*verd* Taprob*ceyl* Cos*lang* Cret*candi* Caſſit*ſill.*
Chalc-eub*neg* Ithac*omp* Ægin*eng* Cern*mada* Leuc*mau;*
Leſb*metelin* Pat*palm* Dioſcór*zoc* Lem*ſtali* Gad*cad.*
Cyrn*corſic* Sala*col* Carp*ſcarp* Trinac*ſici* Cyth*cer.*
Ætna*gi* Veſuv*ſom* Traſi*per* Rubi*ſium* Pad-Erid*po.*
Iſt*danu* Bætg*úadal* Tana*don* Rha*wolga* Boryſt*niep.*
Argent*ſtras* Mog*mentz* Col-all*gen* Róthor*oa* Tigz*ur.*
Sag*morved* Calp*gib* Col-agrip*col* Lug*lyn* Lug-B*Leyd.*

N. B. It was thought needleſs to give more Examples, eſpecially of ſuch as have any likeneſs or affinity in their names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus* Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus* Zante, *Melita* Maltā, *&c.*

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

TABLE XX.

The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.

And firſt, the ſeveral countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from ſome of the poſterity of *SHEM*, viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be part of the *Eaſt Indies*; viz. Aurea *Cherſo*neſus of the Antients [Oph*chers*]

HAVILAH,

HAVILAH, part of *Sus*iana and *Car*amania [Havi-*ſus-car*]

ELAM, part of *Sus*iana and *Pers*is [Ela*ſus-pers*]

ASSHUR, or *Aſſyria* properly ſo called; into which *Nimrod* is ſaid to come and build *Nineveh*, &c. [Aſhur]

ARAM, part of *Sy*ria and *Meſo*potamia [Arám-*ſy-mes*]

Land of UZ, Judæa *p*eræa, and the adjoining parts of ARABia *d*eſerta and Petræa [Uzjú*p*-arad]

LUD, or *Lyd*ia, in Aſia minor [Lud*lyd*]

Oph*chers* Havi*ſus-car* Ela*ſus-pers* Arám*ſy-mes* Aſhur. Uzju*p*-ara*d* Lud*lyd*———

Countries mentioned in the Scripture, and denominated from the poſterity of *JAPHET*, eldeſt Son of *Noah*, whoſe family is ſuppoſed to have peopled, beſides a conſiderable part of *Aſia*, all *Europe*.

MADai, called by Heathen Writers Media [Mad]

GOMER, thought to be *Alb*ania, on the Euxine Sea [Gomer*alb*]

TOGArmah, *Cap*padocia [Toga*cap*]

ASHKEnaz, *Ph*rygia [Aſhke*ph*]

TUBal, *Iberi*a in Aſia [Tub*iberi*]

MESHECH, the country lying about the Montes *Moſch*ici, between Colchis and Armenia major [Meſhéch*moſch*]

MAGog, the parts of *Scythi*a adjoining to the plantations of *Meſh*ech, Tubal, and Gomer [Mag-*ſcythi-meſh*]

JAVan, antient *Gree*ce [Jav*gree*]

ELISHah, or the Iſles of Eliſha, the Iſles of the *Archi*pelago [Eliſh*arch*]

KITTim, underſtood of *Ita*ly, Dan. xi. 30. and of Macedonia in the book of Maccabees [Kitt*ita*]

TARSHiſh,

TARSHIſh, by *Joſephus* underſtood to be *Cilicia*; by others Old Spain, by others Carthage [Tarſh*cil*]

Mad Gomer*alb* Toga*cap* Aſhke*ph* Tubi*béri* Meſhéch*moſch*.

Mag*ſcythi-meſh* Jav*gree* Eliſh*arch* Kitt*ita* Tarſh*cil*.

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated from the Poſterity of *HAM*, (youngeſt ſon of *Noah*) whoſe family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining parts of *Aſia*.

Land of CUSH, (commonly rendered *Æthiop*ia) under which name ſeems to have been contained moſt of Arabia, diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral parts, denominated from the poſterity of Cuſh, as,

SHEBA, *Ara*bia *F*elix [Sheb*ara-F*]

HAVILAH, part of *Ara*bia *d*eſerta, next to Babylonia [Hav*ara-d*]

RAAMATH and DEDAN, parts on the *Per*ſian *Gu*lf [Ra-déd*pe-gu*]

MIZRAIM, or *Æ*gypt [Mizr*Æ*]

LUB or Lybim, that is, Libya properly ſo called [Lub]

PHUT, the more remote parts of *Lib*ya largely taken [Phut*lib*]

Land of CANAAN lying between the River *Jor*dan and the *M*editerranean [Cána*jor-M*]

Land of HAMATH, North part of *Phæ*nicia, and adjoining parts of *S*yria propria [Hamath*phæn S*]

ARVAD or Arpad, or the Iſle Aradus, lying over-againſt *Hama*th [Arv*hama*]

Land of the PHILISTINES, *Pal*eſtine proper [Phil*pal*]

Cuſh*athiop* [Sheb*ara-F* Hav*ara-d* Ra-déd*pe-gu*] Mizr*Æ*.

Lub Phut*lib* Cána*jor-M* Hamath*phæn-S* Arv*hama* Phil*pal*.

TABLE XXI.

Diviſion of the Holy Land.

The kingdom of *JUDAH* contained the Tribes of Judah and B-enjamin [Ju-B]

The kingdom of *ISRAEL* contained the Tribes of A-ſher, NEphtali, ZEbulon, Issachar, half of MAnaſſeh, } Weſt of Jordan
DAN, E-phraim, SImeon

REUBen, G-ad, the other half of M-anaſſeh } Eaſt of Jordan

The ſeven nations were the CAnaanites, the GIRGaſhites. the HITtites, the HIvites, the AMOrites, the JEbuſites, and the P-erizzites.

IsR=A-NeZe-M IſsMa-G Dan-E -Réub Si: Ca-Girg-Hit-Hiv Am-Je-P.

The Diviſion of the Holy Land in the New Teſtament, *compared with the Diviſions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the* Old Teſtament.

GALLilee contained A-ſher, NEphtali, Z-abulon and Issachar [GALL=A-NeZIſs]

SAMaria contained EPHraim, with the half of MANaſſeh [SAM=ManEph]

Judæa contained DAN, parts of SImeon and Judah with B-enjamin [JU=Dán Si-Ju-B]

IDumæa contained the South parts of SImeon and J-udah, and ſome part of the land of E-dom [ID=Si-JE]

PERæa contained R-euben, GAd, and the other half of M-anaſſeh [PER=MGaR]

GALL=A-NeZIſs SAM=ManEph JU=Dán Si-Ju-B ID=Si-J E PER=MGaR.

The

The land of EDOM bordered on the *South* of *Judæa* [Edóm*Sjud*]

The land of the MOABITES lay on the *N. E.* of *Edom* [Móa*NEed*]

The land of the AMMONITES lay on the *N. E.* of *Moab* [Am *NEmoab*]

The ISHMAELITES, MADIANITES, and AMALEKITES, lived promiſcuouſly together, and therefore ſeem to be denoted by the common name of the mingled people, or *Arab*ians, from ערב *miſcuit*, from whence the Greek appellation of Ἄραψ, or Ἄραβες. [Iſh-mad-am*arab*]

Edóm*Sjud* Móa*NEed* Am*NEmoab* Iſh-mad-am*arab*.

TABLE XXII.

The moſt remarkable Rivers with the Places where they riſe, and the Seas into which they fall.

IN EUROPE.

The WOLGA, the greateſt River in *Europe*, riſes in *Moſcovy*, and falls into the *Caſpian* Sea [Wol*mo-ca*]

The DANUBE riſes in *Swabia*, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea [Dan*ſwab-eux*]

The RHINE riſes in the country of the *Griſons*, and falls into the *German Ocean* [Rhin*griſ-ger O*]

The VISTULA. or *Weyſſel*, riſes in *Poland*, and falls into the *Baltick* [Viſt*po-ba*]

The NIEPER riſes in *Poland*, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea [Nie*P-eux*]

The DWINA riſes in *Moſcovy*, and falls into the Gulph of the Northern Ocean, called the *White* Sea [Dwin*mo-whi*]

The TAIO in *Spain*, falls into the *Atl*antick *Oc*ean [Tai*ſp-atl-oc*]

The IBERUS, or *Ebro* in *Spain*
The RHODANUS, or *Rhoſne*, in *France* [Ib-Rhod*med*] } fall into the *Med*iterranean

The ELBE in *Germany* falls into the *Ger*man *Oc*ean [Elb*ger-oc*]

The ODER in *Germany* falls into the *Balt*ick [Ob*balt*]

In ASIA.

T-igris and EUPHRATES riſe in *Armen*ia major, and having joined ſtreams on the South Eaſt of *Meſopotamia*, fall into the *Si*nus *P*erſicus [T-Euph*arm-ſiP*]

JORDAN riſing in the border of *Neph*tali, and paſſing through the lake of *Genneſaret*, falls into the *Salt* Sea [Jord*neph-ſalt*]

GANGES in *I*ndia falls into the bay of *Beng*al [Gán-*I-beng*]

In AFRICA.

The NILE, running through the Middle of *Egypt*, falls into the *Med*iterranean [Nil*medi*]

The NIGER runs through *Negroland* into the *At*lantick Ocean [Nig*at*]

The Memorial Lines.

Wol*mo-ca* Dan*ſwab-eux* Rhing*riſ-gerO* Viſt*po-ba* Nie-*P-eux.*

Dwin*mo-whi* Tai*ſp-atl-oc* Ib-Rhod*med* Elb*ger-oc* Od-*balt.*

T-Euph*arm-ſiP* Gán-*I-beng* Jord*neph-ſalt* Nil*medi* Nig*at.*

ASTRO-

ASTRONOMICA.

SECT. IV.

The Application of this Art to Aſtronomy and Chronology.

THE *Technical* endings affixed to the beginnings of the names of the planets repreſent the number of miles of their diameters, diſtances, magnitudes, &c. according to the general key. Where the beginning of the word is *Technical*, it is compoſed of the ſyllables or letters diſtinguiſhed in the tables by ſmall capitals.

TABLE I.

The D-iameters, &c. of the Planets in Engliſh *Miles, according to Dr.* Derham's Aſtro-Theology.

	Engl. Miles.
LUNA [LuD*dapu*]	2175
MERCURY [MercúD*epok*]	2748
MARS [MarD*okpu*]	4875
VENUS [VeD*oneip*]	4987
TERRÆ DIAM. [TerDia*pouſoi,k*]	7967,8
SATURN [SaD*ní-ola*]	93,451
JUPITER [JuD*aty-ſli*]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDi*ked-áfei*]	822,148

The Di-ameters *of their* ORBits.

SATURN [D-orb-Sát*aſob-les-teis*]	1641.526,386
JUPITER [JuRB*koúl-atoth*]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRB*eſe-deid-naz*]	262.282,910
TERRA [D-orb-Ter*boid-áze-poul*]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRB*ſau-ſebth*]	66,621,000
VENUS [VeRB*bef-okoí-baf*]	124.487,114
LUNA [D-orb-luna*póu-nyl*]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI DIAM. or the Diameter of *Saturn*'s Ring [Sat-anu-d*idáz-daul*]	210,265
——Ejuſdem LATITUDO, or the Breadth of *Saturn*'s Ring [——lati*dóu-eg*]	29,200
TERRÆ SUPERficies, or the ſuperficial content of the Earth [Ter-ſuper*ann-foſ-ezau*]	199.444,206
——Ejuſdem DIAmeter [Dia*pouſoi,k*]	7967,8

——Ejuſdem

	Eng. Miles.
——Ejuſdem Orbitæ PERIMETER [Permu*ſy-ſkau-del*]	540.686,225

The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick Miles *of the larger Planets.*

MAGNITUDO.

	Cubick Miles.
TERRÆ [Ter-magnit*éſo-klaum*]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag ſólis*ëoúz-noia*-mil-mil]	290,971.000,000.000,000
Jovis [Mag-jov*nez-záb ezym*]	920.011,200.000,000
SATURNI [Sat-magnit-*oép-dak* & *izym*	427.218,300.000,000

The AMBIT *or Circumference.*

	Eng. Miles.
JOVIS [Am-jovis*ipóu-zot*]	379,043
T-erræ [Am-T*el-yib*]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-ſole-*leid-koit*]	2.582,873

The Memorial Lines.

LuD*dapu* MercúD*epok* MarD*okpu* TerDia*pouſoi,k.*
JuD*aty-ſli* VeD*oneip* SaD*ní-ola* SolDi*ked-áfei.*
D-orb-Sát*aſob-les-teis* JuRB*koúl-atoth* MaRB*eſe-deid-naz.*
D-orb-Ter*boid-áze-poul* MeRB*ſau-ſebth* VeRB*beſ-okoí-baf.*
Sat-anu di*dáz-dgul*—lati*dóu-eg* D-orb-lun*epóu-nyl.*
Ter-ſuper*ann-foſ-ezau*—dia*pouſoi,k*—Per*mu ſy-ſkau-del.*
Ter-magnit*éſo-klaum* Mag-ſólis-*ëoúz-noia*-mil-mil.
Mag-Jov-*nez-záb-ezym* Sat-magnit*oép--dak* & *izym.*
Am-jovis*ipoú-zot* Am-T*el-yib* Am-ſole-*leid-koit.*

TABLE

TABLE II.

The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiſton.*

LUNA [LuD*dedi*]	2223	
MERCURY [MercúD*epap*]	2717	
MARS [MarD*ekbau*]	2816	
TERRA [Ter-Dia*kéze*]	8202	*Eng.* Miles
JUPITER [JuD*le-led*]	52,522	of 5000
VENUS [VeD*onob*]	4941	*Paris* Feet.
SATURN [SaD*ot-nel*]	43,925	
SOL [Sol-Di*ſouf-ázy*]	294,100	

2. † *Their* DISTANCES *from the Sun.*

	Eng. Miles.
SATURN [Diſtat-Sat*láï-lozth*]	513.540,000
MARS [Diſt-Mar*ke-dodth*]	82.242,000
MERCURY [Diſt-Mer*ez-ouleth*]	20.952,000
JUPITER [Diſt-Jupi*deiz-uketh*]	280.582,000
TERRA [Dis-Ter*lom*]	54.000,000
VENUS [Diſta-V*etou-znauth*]	39.096,000

3. *The*

* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The diſtances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr *Derham*, are as follow:

SATURN [Diſt-Sat*kez-paut-ani*]	820.763,193
MARS [Diſt Mar*bib bob olu*]	131.141.455
MERCURY [Diſt Mer*it-ibz-ug*]	33.310,500
JUPITER [Dis Jupi*ſop-uſoith*]	447.567,000
TERRA [Dis-Ter*éau-zub-tzuk*]	86.051,398
VENUS [Diſt-V*eſc-dot-lup*]	62.243,557

3. *The* QUANtity of *Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERra [Quan-Ter*a*]	00001
LUNa [Quan-Lun,*res*]	00000$\frac{1}{10}$
JUPiter [Quan-Jup*ſy*]	00060
SATURN [Quan-Satur*ek*,*ro*]	00028$\frac{1}{4}$
SOL [Quan-Soli*ſau*-*ſny*]	66,690

4. *The Weight* (PONDus) *of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Sáturu*ts*]	536
LUNa [P-Lun*ſiz*]	630
Jupiter [Pon-Ju*kzo*,*re*]	804$\frac{1}{3}$
TERra [Pon-Ter*aduk*,*ré*]	1258$\frac{1}{3}$
SOL [Pon-Sol*azth*]	10,000

5. *The* DENſities *of the ſame.*

SOL [Dén-Sol*ag*]	100
LUNa [Den-Lun*oig*]	700
TERra [Den-Ter*teip*]	387
SAturn [Den-Sa*ſy*]	60
Jupiter [Den-Ju*ps*]	76

N. B. Mr. *Whiſton* ſuppoſes the *Sun*'s parallax to be 32″. Dr. *Derham* (with *Caſſini*) 9 Sec. and half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. LuD*dedi* MercúD*epap* MarD*ekbau* Ter-Dia*kéze*.
JuD*le-led* VeD*onob* SaD*ot-nel* Sol-Di*ſouf-ázy*.
2. Diſtat-Sat*lái-lozth* Diſt-Már*ke-dodth* Diſt-Mer-*ezouleth*.
Diſt-Jupi*deiz-uketh* Dis-Ter*lom* Diſta-Ve*tou-znauth*

3. Quan-

3. Quan- Ter*a* Quan-Lun,*res* Quan-Jup*ſy* Quan-Satur*ek*,*ro*.
Quan-Soli*ſau-ſny*.
4. Pon-Sáturuts P-Lun*ſiz* Pon-Ju*kzo*,*re* Pon-ter-*aduk*,*re*.
Pon-Sol*azth*.
5. Dén-Sol*ag* Den-Lun*oig* Den- Ter*teip* Den-Sa*ſy* Den- Ju*ps*.

TABLE III.

The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions *of each Planet about the Sun, are as follow:*

MERCURY in 88	Days or about	3 Months	
VENUS 224		7 Months $\frac{3}{4}$	
MARS 687		2 Years	
JUPITER 4333		12 Years	
SATURN 10759		30 Years	

MercR*eik* SatR*ozpun* MarsR*aukoi* VenR*edo* Jup-R*ottt*.
Merc-Revo-men*t* VeR-me*p-h* MarsRan-*d* JupRan *be*SatRan*ty*.

N. B. Men *vel* me *Menſibus*, an *Annis*, *h* half.

The DISTance of the Earth from the Sun being divided into 10 parts, DECImals, the diſtance of MERCURY from the Sun will be as 4 of them, of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52, of SATURN as 95.

Ter-Diſt*az* Mér*o* Ven*s* Mars*al* Jupiter*le* Saturn*oul*.

The

The *Sun* is diſtant from the Earth 21600 Semidiameters of the Earth=86.051,398 miles.

The Moon 60½ Semidiameters=239,952 miles.

Diſt-Sol-ſemi*da-ſyz=kau-zub-touk.*———

———Diſtat-Lun-ſem*ſy,ro=din-nud.*

The motion of the *Sun* round its AXis is performed in 25 days 6 hours [SólX*du,ro*] The motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 hours 56 minutes [JuX*n,us*] that of the Earth in 14 hours; ſo that the M-otion of the Sun round its Axis is at the rate of 4262 miles an hour [SolM*feſe*] The M-otion of Jupiter round its Axis is 38159 miles an hour [Ju-M*teibun*] the M-otion of the *Earth* round its Axis is 1043 miles an hour [TerM*ázfi*]

SolM*feſe* JuM*teibun* TerM*ázfi* SólX*du,ro* JuX*n,us.*

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (Æstate SOlis Diameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-econds [Æſtat-So-Di-M*ib-soz*]

In Winter (Hyeme) 32 M-inutes 47 S-econds ———Hye-M*íd-sop*]

If the *Sun* is ſuppoſed to go round the Earth, its diurnal motion will be 22.528,366 M-iles in an HOur [Sol-M-ho*de-lek-taus*]

Æſtat-So-Di-M*íb-soz* — Hye-M*íd-sop* Sol-M-ho*de-lek-taus.*

The Three Comets *whoſe Periods are thought to be diſcovered.* Derh. Aſtr. p. 56.

	A. D.		Years		A. D.
That	1682	performs	75	and will	1758
which	1661	its Revo-	129	appear	1789
appeared	1680	lution in	575	again	2225

Com*ſke-pu ſaúb-adou ſky-loil: puk pain & eëlu.*

The

The Memorial Lines.

MercR*eik*SatR*azpun*MarsR*aukoi*VenR*edo*JupR*ottt.*
Merc-Revo-men*t*VeR-me*p-h*MarsRan*d*JupRan*be*
Sat-Ran*ty.*
TerDiſt*az* Mér*o* Ven*s* Mars*al* Jupiter*le* Saturn*oul.*
Diſt-Sol-ſemi*da-ſyz=kau-zub-touk* Lun*ſy,ro=dinnud.*
SolM*ſeſe* JuM*teibun* TerM*ázſi* SólX*du,ro* JuX*n,us.*
Æſtat-So-Di-*mib-soz* — Hye-*mid-sop* Sol-M-ho*de-*
lek-taus.
Com*ſke-pu ſaúb-adou ſky-loil: puk pein* & *ëëlu.*

TABLE IV.

Chronological Notes.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENſis SOLARIS) conſiſts of [Men-Solar*ty-by-dou*]	30	10	29	00	0
Lunar SYNODal Month [Synod-*én-be-ff-t*]	29	12	44	03	0
Lunar PERIODical Month [Men-peri*doi-p-ot*]	27	07	43	00	0
The Cycle of the Moon leſs (CYclus Lunaris MINOR) than 19 *Julian* Years [Cyc-Lu-min-*ha-doi-ta-ll*]	00	01	27	31	55

(This difference ariſes to a whole Day, and conſequently throws the New Moons back a whole day, in 312 Years (ANNis) [Ann*tad*]

The

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
The Tropical or Natural Solar Year leſs than the *Julian* (Annus Tropicus minor Juliano) eleven Minutes; [Trop-min-juli-m*ab*] and conſequently the Equinoxes happen a day ſooner in 130 Years [*biz*]	00	00	11	00	0
The Lunar Year (Lunaris Annus) [Lun-an*ilo*-hei-m*ok*]	354	08	48	00	0
The Epact [Epac*az-da-b*]	10	21	01	00	0
The Solar Year (Solaris Annus) [Sol-an*iſu-l-on*]	365	05	49	00	0
Between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox [Vern-aut*aks*-h*ak*-m*iz*]	186	18	30	00	0
Between the Autumnal and Vernal Equinox [Autum-vern*boik*-*ab-an*]	178	11	19	00	0

The Metonick Period was invented by *Meto*, in the year before *Chriſt* 430, conſiſting of 19 years [Met*ſix-bou*]

The Calippick period was invented by *Calippus*, in the year before *Chriſt* 330, conſiſting of 76 years [Calip*itz-ois*]

The Dionyſian Period was invented by *Dionyſius Exiguus*, Ann. Dom. 527, conſiſting of 532 years [Dio*lep-lid*]

The Julian Period was invented by Joſeph Scaliger, conſiſting of 7980 years [Júl-ſcali*pouky*]

The Vulgar year of *Chriſt* was in the fourth of the indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the ſecond of the Cycle of the moon.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol, Luna ſecundo.

To find the Year of the Julian *Period, the Years of the Cycles being given.*

Multiply the Cycle of the *Sun* into 4845 [Solín *okol*]
——— the Cycle of the Moon into 4200 [Lun*feg*]
——— the Indiction into 6916 [Indic*ſnas*]
Divide the Product by 7980 [Dív-produ*pouky*]
The Remainder is the year.

The Sunday Letters which begin every Month are generally known by the two *Engliſh* verſes,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, *&c.*

But perhaps they may be more eaſily remembered by the following line, which lays the reader under no neceſſity of counting the order of the words, before he can tell which Month they anſwer to, every Month ending with the Letter which belongs to the firſt Day of it.

Ja F*ẽ* M*ád* Aprig Mayb June, Julg Aúc Se*ſ* O*ct*a Novéd De*ſ*.

March, May, July, October, have NOnes on the 7 day, and the Ides on the 15. (Mar-má-jul-oc=No*p*-Id*al*] The reſt (Cæteri) on the 5 and 13. [Cæt*l-at*]

April, June, September, and NOvember, have thirty (triginta) days [Ap-jún-ſe-no=trigint]

Mar-má-jul-oc=No*p*-Id*al* Cæt*l-at*: Ap-jún-ſe-no =trigint.

In a Year (Anno) are 365 days, 8765 Hours, 525,949 Minutes, 31.556,937 Seconds.

An=dit*aul*=Hor*elpaul*=Min*lel-non*=Sec*ta-lus-outoi*

The

The Motion of the Firmament, or fixed Stars, is 50″ in a year, or a degree in 72 years. According to which Rate the Motion (called the PLATonick year) is accompliſhed in 25,920 years [An-Plato=*dunez*]

The twelve ſigns; ARies, TAurus, GEmini, CANcer, LEo, VIRgo, LIBra, SCORpio, SAGIttarius, CAPRIcorn, AQUARius, PIsces.

Ar-ta-geCan-leo-virLib-ſcór-ſagiCapric-aquar-pis

The Memorial Lines.

Men-Solar*ty-by-dou*Synod*én-be-ff-t*Men-peri*doi-p-ot*
Cyc-Lu-min-h*a-doi-ta-ll* (Ann*tad*) Trop-min-juli-m*ab.* (*biz.*)
Lun-ân*ilo*-hei-m*ok*, Epac*az-da-b*, Sól-ani*ſú-l-on.*
Vern-aut*aks*-h*ak*-m*iz* Autum-vern*boík-ab-an.*——
Met*ſiz-bou* Calip*itz-ois* Diol*ep-lid* Júl-ſcali*pouky.*
Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol, Luna ſecundo.
Sol in *okol* Lun*feg* Indic*ſnas* Div-produ*pouky.*
Ja Fd Mád Aprig *May*b June Julg Aúc Se*ſ* Oc*ta* Nové*d* De*ſ.*
Mar-má-jul-oc=No*p*-Id*al* Cæt*l-at*: Ap-jún-ſe-no=trigint.
An=di*taul*=Hor*eipaul*=Min*lel-non*=Sec*ta-lus-outc*

PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

SECT. V.

The Application of this Art to Coins, Weights, and Meaſures.

THE Beginning of the Words is compoſed of the Initial Letters; thus, At-ta ſtands for ATtick TAlent, HET for HEbrew T-alent; AD for A-ttick D-rachm; AlD for ALexandrian D-rachm; HETO for Hebrew Ta-lent of Gold; (HET ſtanding for HEbrew T-alent as before, and O for *Or*, or Gold) RoL for ROman L-ibra, Den for DENarius, Shek for SHEKel, GreF for GRECian F-oot, HeC for HEbrew C-ubit, RoF *q* for ROman F-oot Square, *&c.*

The *Italick* endings of the words repreſent the number of pounds, ſhillings and pence, which are ſeparated from others by *Hyphens*, or elſe ſignified by the *Roman* letters l. s. d. The double lines denote equality. Thus AM=dr*ag*=*t-ei-n*, ſignifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 drachms, was 3 pounds 8 ſhillings and 9 pence. The letters, though ſeparated, are to be pronounced together;

as

as *t-ei-n tein.* The reader is to be reminded here that *re* ſignifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general rule, *page* 5. But *Note*, that inſtead of the fraction *re*, the letter *h* is ſometimes uſed for Half, as *oikbe-h* =7812$\frac{1}{2}$ *ſc.* 7812 pounds 10 ſhillings.

Table I.

†Hebrew, Attick, Babyloniſh, Alexandrian, *and* Roman *Money.*

An Attick Talent=60 M-inas [Atta=Mauz=*ezáu-su*]	206 05 0
An A-ttick M-ina=100 Drachms [Am=d*rag-t-ei-n*]	03 08 9
An Hebrew T-alent=50 Minas=3000 Shekels [Hét=mi*ly*=ſh*ith*=*ſuz*]	450 00 0
An Hebrew M-ina=60 Shekels [Hem=ſh*auz*=l*ou*]	09 00 0
A Babylonian T-alent [Bat=*eóz-be-s*]	240 12 6
A Babylonian T-alent of Gold [BatO*teilz*]	3850 00 0
An Attick T-alent of Gold [AtO=*tig*]	3300 00 0
An Hebrew T-alent of Gold [Het O=*peg*]	7200 00 0
An A-ttick D-rachm Ad=d*ei*,*ro*]	00 00 8$\frac{1}{4}$
An Hebrew D-rachm [Hed=d*ou*]	00 00 9
A Roman L-ibra=96 D-enarii [Rol=D*ous*=l*i*]	03 00 0
* A Roman T-alent=72 Libras=[Róm-ta=lib*oid*=*das*]	216 00 0

† Vid. the Preface to Dr. *Prideaux's Connection.*

* Others make a Roman Talent=6000 D-enarii=24 Seſterciums=187l. 10s. [Tal=D*auth*=ſes*do*=l*aeip-h*]

	l.	s.	d.
An Alexandrian Drachm [Aldrach =*sa-ds*]		01	6
An Italick Mina [Ita-mí=*lt*]	3	00	0
A Shekel=2 Bekas [Shek=*Béd=si*]		03	0
A ROman D-enarius=4 Sesterces [Ród=*seso=doi,re*]		00	$7\frac{1}{2}$
A Sesterce, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Denarius, *sc.* LLS. (*vulgo* HS.) *duo Asses cum semisse* [Ses=*da-fi,re*] a penny three farthings and half farthing		00	$1\frac{3}{4}q$
Seſtertium, or 1000 S-eſterces* [*Sath* =*p-as-t*]		7	16 3
Decem Seſtertium, 10000 Sesterces [Ses*byth*=*pei-d-s*]		78	02 6
Decies Seſtertium, or 1.000,000 Sesterces [Seſter*am*=*oikbe-h*]	7812	10	0

Denarius (7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$)=
- 2 Victoriati [=Vi*d*]
- 4 Seſtertii [=Se*f*]
- 6 Oboli [=Ob*s*]
- 10 Libellæ [=Lib*az*]
- 20 Sembellæ [=Sem*dy*]
- 40 Teruncii [=Terun*fy*]

Den (*doi,re*)=Vi*d*=Se*f*=Ob*s*=Líb*az*=Sem*dy*=Terun*fy*.

The

* Dr. *Arbuthnot* makes the Sesterce a Penny three Farthings, and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses=*da-f-i,tro*] according to which a Seſtertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d.$\frac{1}{2}$ [*Sath=k-a-l-b*] Decies Sestertium, or 1,000,000 of Seſterces=8072l. 18s. 4d. [Seſtám=*kype-sak-do*]

Tal=*dauth*=Ses*do*=*laeip h*. *Sath=k-a-l-b* Seſtám=*kype-sak-do*

The Memorial Lines.

Atta=Mauz=*ex-áu-su* Am=*drag-t-ei-n* Hét=*mily* =ſhíth=*fuz.*

Hem=ſhauz=*lou* Bat=*eóz-be-s* BatO=*teilz* AtO =*tig* HetO=*peg*que.

Ad=*dei,re* Hed=*dou* Rol=*dous*=*li* Róm-ta= lib*oid*=*das.*

Al-drach=*sa-ds* Ita-mí=*lt* Shek=Béd=*si* Ród= Se*so*=d*oi,re.*

Ses=*da-fi,re* Sa*th*=*p-as-t* Ses*byth*=*pei-d-s* Seſter-*am*=*oikbe-h.*

Den (d*oi,re*)=Vi*d*=Se*f*=Ob*s*=Líb*az*=Sem*dy*= Teru*nfy.*

Table II.

Meaſures of Length.

The method which I ſhall obſerve in the following tables, ſhall be firſt to give the ancient meaſures, weights, &c. in the proportions which they bear to each other; and then the proportion which they bear to thoſe of our own country. To which I ſhall ſubjoin ſome tables, by which the reader will be enabled to make any calculations of this kind with the utmoſt eaſe and readineſs.

Engliſh Meaſures of Length.

Engliſh Mile=	8 Furlongs	[=Fur*k*]
	320 P-oles	[=P*idz*]
	1760 Yards	[=Yar*apauz*]
	5280 F-eet	[=F*udeiz*]
	63360 Inches	[=In*autiſy*]
	190080 B-arl. Corns	[B*anzyeiz*]

Mil

Mil = Fur*k* = P*idz* = Yar*apauz* = F*udeiz* = In*autiſy* = B*anzyeiz*.

	F-eet	
Mile [=8 Furlongs]	= 5280	Mil = F*udeiz*
Furlong [40 = Poles]	= 660	Fur = F*ſauz*
Pole [= 5½ Yards]	= 16½	Pol = F*as,re*
Cubit [= 2 Spans]	= 1½	Cub = F*a,re*
Faddom [= 2 Yards]	= 6	Fad = F*au*

Mil = F*udeiz* Fur — F*ſauz* Pol = F*as,re* Cub = F*a,re* Fad = F*au*.

Grecian Meaſures of Length.

Μίλ-ιον = { 8 Στά-δια [= Στάδ] ; 800 Ορ-γυιαὶ [= Ορεig] ; 4800 Πόδ-ες [= Πόδſeig] }

Πῆχ-υς = 2 Σπιθαμ-αὶ.
Πῦς = 4 Δῶρ-α = 16 Δάκτ-υλοι.

Μίλ = Στάδ = Ορeig = Πόδſeig. Πῆχ = Σπιθαμε
Πῦς = Δῶρο = Δάκλας.

	Πόδ-ες	
Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Στάδια)	4800	Μίλ = Πόδſeig
*Στάδ-ιον (= 100 Οργυιαὶ)	600	Στάδι = Παuς
Οργ-υιὰ (= 4 Πήχεις)	6	Ὀργ = Παu

	† Δάκ-τυλοι	
Πῆχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμαὶ)	= 24	Πῆχ = Δεf
Πυγὼν (= 2 Λίχαι)	= 20	Πυγὼν = Δεπ Πυγμὴ

* Called alſo Αὐλὸς, from whence Δίαυλος, a ſpace of two Stadia.

† The *Grecian* Meaſures, from which the *Romans* borrowed theirs, were commonly taken from the members of a human body.

		Δάκτυλοι		
Πυγ-μή (= 1½ Σπιθαμή	=	18		Πυγ = Δακ
‖ Πῆς (= 4 Δῶρα)	=	16		Πῆς = Δακτυλος
Σπιθα-μὴ (= 3 Δῶρα	=	12		Σπιθα = Δαδ
Ὀργ ὀδωρον	=	11		Ὀργ = Δαβ
Λίχ-ας	=	10		Λίχ = Δαπβυ
† Δῶ-ρον	=	4		Δῶ = Δακλο

Στάδι = Παυg & Οργ = Παυ Πηχ = Δεf Πυγ = Δακque Πυγὼν = Δεz.

Πῆς = Δάκτυλος Σπιθα = Δαδ Ορθ = Δαβ Λίχ = Δαπβυ Δῶ = Δάκλο.

Roman Meaſures of Length.

Milliare = { 8 Stadia [= Stak] / 1000 P-aſſus [= Pathb] / 4000 Palmipedes [= Palmpoth] / 5000 P-edes [= Puth] }

Pes

body. Δάκτυλος a finger's breadth; Δῶρον a hand's breadth, or four fingers; Λίχας from the thumb to the middle finger; Ὀργυιὰ the length of the hand, from the upper part to the extremity of the longeſt finger; Σπιθαμὴ the length of the hand extended, between the thumb and the little finger; Πῆς the foot = 4 hands breadth; Πῆχυς from the elbow to the extremity of the fingers; Πυγὼν from the elbow to the ſecond joint of the fingers, or a cubit with the fingers inflected; Πυγμὴ from the elbow, with the fingers claſped; Ὀργυιὰ from the extremity of one middle finger to the extremity of the other, the arms being extended.

‖ The *Grecian* Foot was alſo like the *Roman*, divided into 12 Ὀυγγίαι or inches.

† Δῶρον the Palm, ſo called, becauſe gifts are made with the hand: called alſo Δοχμὴ, from δέχομαι to receive, Δακτυλοδόχμη & Παλαιστή.

PES = { 4 PALMI MINORES [=Pal-mino]
12 UNCIÆ [=Uncad]
16 DIGITI [=Digitas]

Mil=Stak=Path=Palmpoth. Pes=Pal-mino=Digitas=Uncad.

	P-edes	
MILLIARE (=8 Stadia)	= 5000	Mil-rom=Puth
STADIUM (=125 Paſſus)	=625	Stadi=Pſel
PASSUS (=4 Palmipedes)	= 5	Paſs=Pu
	*DIGITI	
† CUBITUS (=½Pes)	= 24	Cub=dígitef
PALMIPES (=5 Palmi)	= 20	Palmíp=Dez
‖ PES (=4 Palmi)	= 16	Pes=Das
‡ PALMUS (=3 Unciæ)	= 4	Palm=Do
§ UNCIA	= 1⅓	Un=Daſ,ſ

Jewiſh Meaſures of Length.

MILE = { 2 SABBATH days journey [=Sabate]
10 STADIA [=Staz]
4000 CUBITS [=Cubitoth]

CUBIT = { 2 SPANS the greater } [=Spanë-i]
3 SPANS the leſs }
6 PALMS [=Palmau]
24 DIGITS [=Digitef]

Cub=

* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some uſe *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different meaſures; his *Ulna* anſwers to the *Greek* Ὠλένη.

‖ *Pes* was divided, as the *As*, into 12 parts; hence *Dextans*=10 inches, *Dodrans*=9 inches, &c.

‡ Called *Palmus minor*, to diſtinguiſh it from a greater, which ſome authors make equal to 12 digits.

§ Called ſometimes *Pollex*.

Cub = Spanë-*i* = Palm*au* = Digit*ef*. Mil = Sábate = Sta*x* = C*oth*.

		Cubits	
Eaſtern Mile (= 10 Stadia)		4000	Mil = C*oth*
Stadium	=	400	Stad = Cubit*og*
* Schoenus or *Chebal*	=	80	Schœn = *eiz*
Arabian Pole	=	8	Ara-Pol = *k*
Ezekiel's Reed, or *Kanch*	=	6	Eze-Ree = *s*
Fathom	=	4	Fath = *o*
		Digits	
Cubit, or *Ammah*	=	24	Cub = Digit*ef*
†Span, or *Zereth*	=	12	Span = D*ad*
Palm, or *Tophach*	=	4	Palm = D*o*

N. B. The Paraſang is a *Perſian* meaſure, conſiſting of 30 Stadia = 3 Mile [Para = mil*t*]

A day's journey is an uncertain meaſure, but amongſt the *Jews* is generally reckoned 24 miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Fur*k* = Pi*dz* = Yar*apauz* = F*udeiz* = In*autiſy* = Ban*zyeiz*.
Mil = F*udeiz* Fur = F*ſauz* Pol = Fa*s,re* Cub = Fa*,re* Fad = Fa*u*.

Μίλ = Στάδ = Ορεῖg = Πόδſeig. Πῆχ = Σπιθαμε. Πῆς = Δᾶξ = Δακτυλας.

Στάδι = Παυg & Οργ = Παυ Πηχ = Δ*ef* Πυγ = Δ*ak*que Πυγὼν = Δεz.

Πῆς = Δάκτυλας Σπιθα = Δad Ορθ = Δαb Λίχ = Δακτυ Δᾶ = Δάκτυλο.

Cub =

* Called alſo *Pathil*.

† There is likewiſe another *Gomed*, which the LXX, render Σπιθαμὴ.

Cub = Spanë-*i* = Palm*au* = Digit*ef*. Mil = Sábat*e* = Sta*z* = C*oth*.
Stad = Cubit*og* Schœn = *eiz* Ara-Pol = *k* Eze-Ree = *s* Fath = *o* Span = D*ad*.

TABLE III.

The Proportion of the foregoing Meaſures to Engliſh Meaſures.

	Inches.	*Decimals.*
GRECian D-igit [GréD = ,*pulo*]	0	,75546875
ROman D-igit [RoD = ,*peldu*]	0	,72525
*JEWiſh D-igit [JewD = ,*nad*]	0	,912

	Feet.	*Decimals.*
GRECian F-oot [GreF = *a*,*zypdou*]	1	,00729$\frac{1}{6}$
ROman F-oot [RoF = ,*naup*]	0	,967
HEbrew C-ubit [HeC = *a*,*kef*]	1	,824
GRECian C-ubit [GreC = *a*,*laznil*]	1	,510935
ROman C-ubit [RoC = *b*,*olzu*]	1	,4505

	Inches.	*Decimals.*
GRECian F-oot [GrecFo = *be*, *zeipu*]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot [RomF = *ab*,*ſyf*]	11	,604
HEbrew C-ubit [HeC = *da*,*keik*]	21	,888
GRECian C-ubit [GreC = *bei-bib*]	18	,13125
ROman C-ubit [RoC = *boi*,*ſys*]	17	,406

GRECian

* In reducing the *Jewiſh* meaſures, I have followed Biſhop *Cumberland*, who makes the cubit = 21,888 inches. Dr. *Arbuthnot* thinks it plain that there were two ſorts of cubits, the ſacred one, and the prophane or common one; the former exceeding the latter by a hand's breadth, or three inches. The prophane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82 inches, the ſacred one = 20,79 inches.

	Eng. Miles. decim.
*Grecian M-ile [GreM=,*pautzoun*]	0 ,763099
Roman M-ile [RomM=,*nalpan*]	0 ,915719
Hebrew Mile [Heb-mil=*a,teiboi*]	1 ,3817
Grecian Stadium [Gre-St=,*zoutleip*]	0 ,093587$\frac{3}{8}$
ROman Stadium [Ro-St=,*baſos*]	,114465
Hebrew Stadium [He-St=,*bik*]	,13817

The Memorial Lines.

GréD=,*pulo* RoD=,*peldu* JewD=,*nad* RoF=,*naup* GreF=*a,zypdou.*

RoC=*b,olzu* HeC=*a,kef* Grec=*a,laznil* Grec-Fo=*be,zeipu.*

RomF.=*ab,ſyf* GreM=,*pautzoun* RomM=,*nalpan* Heb-mil=*a,teiboi.*

HeC=*da-keik* RoC=*boi,ſys* GreC=*bei,bid* Ro-St=,*baſos* He-St=*bik.*

Gre-St=,*zoutleip*———

Table IV.

Superficial Meaſures.

	Sq. F-eet. decim.
Engliſh ACre [Ac=sF*otlauz*]	43560 ,00
R-ood (=40 Pole) [R=*azkouz*]	10890 ,00
Pole [Pol=*doid,el*]	272 ,25

*Dr. *Arbuthnot* makes the *Grecian* mile equal to 805,8$\frac{1}{3}$ *Engliſh* paces; which agreeably to my own method, I have here reduced to 0,763099 of a mile. Yet according to his own computation, which makes Ὀργυιὰ = 6 feet 0,525 inches, or which is the ſame 6,04375 feet, Στάδιον (= 100 Ὀργυιαὶ) will be 604,375 feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Στάδια) will be 4835 feet, exactly equal to the number of *Engliſh* feet in the *Roman* mile = 0,915719. mile.

	Squ. YARds.
ACre= [Ac=Yar*okoz*]	4840

	Sq. F-eet decim.
ROman Square F-oot [RoF*q*=*nil*]	0,935089
GRECian S*q*. F-oot [GreF*q*=*á,zafauts*]	1 ,0146365
HEbrew Squ. C-ubit [HeC*q*=*ı,teſnois*]	3 ,326976
JUGerum=R-oods 2. P-oles 18. F-eet 250 ,05 [Jug=R*e*-P*ak*-F*ely* ,*zu*]	
πλέθ-ρον=P-oles 36. F-eet 245. [πλέθ=P*ís*-F*dol*]	
* *Egyptian* Ἄρυ-ρα=R-oods 3. P-oles 2. F-eet 55½ [Ἄρυ=R*i*-P*e*-F*ul*,*ro*]	

	Eng. Acre. decim.
JUGerum [Jug=,*ſakdo*]	0 ,618240
πλέθ-ρον [πλέθ=,*etyſt*]	0 ,230632
Egyptian Ἄρυρ-α [Ἄρυρ=,*oiſt*]	0 ,763768

	Greek Sq. Feet.		*Eng. Sq. F. decim.*
πλέθρον	= 10000	=	10146 ,3650
Ἄρυρα ½ πλέθρον	5000	=	5073 ,1825
Egyptian Ἄρυρα	= 1000 Squ. Cub.	=	33269 ,7600

	Rom. Sq. Feet.	*Sq. F. decim.*
† Actus minimus 120 × 40	=4800	=4488,4272
Actus Quadratus 120 × 120	=14400	=13465,2816
Clima 60 × 60	= 3600	= 3366,3204
Verſus 100 × 100	= 10000	= 9350,8900
‡ Jugerum=2 Actus Quad.	=28800	=26930,5632
Uncia 1/12 of the Jugerum	= 2400	= 2244,2136

The

* The *Grecian* Ἄρυρα was ½ of the πλέθρον.

† *Actus* is the length of one furrow, ſo far as a plough goes before it turns, in length 120 feet.

‡ The *Jugerum* was divided like the *As* into 12 parts.

The Memorial Lines.

Ac=s F*otlauz* R=*azkouz* Pol=*doid*,*el* Ac=Yar-*okoz*que.
GreF*q*=*á*,*zafauts* RoF*q*=,*nil* HeC*q*=*i*,*téſnois*=
Jug=Ré-P*ak*-F*ely*,*zu.* πλίθ=P*ís*-F*dol* ·ᾁρ=Ri-Pe-F*ul*,*ro*.
Jug=,*ſakdo* πλίθ=,*etyſt* ·ᾁρ=,*oiſt*.——

TABLE V.

Meaſures of Capacity.

Engliſh *Wine Meaſure.*

TUN =	2	B-uts	[=B*e*]
	3	Punchions	[=Pu*t*]
	4	HOgſheads	[=Ho*f*]
	6	TIERCES	[=Tier*s*]
	8	BARRELS	[=Bar*k*]
	14	R-undlets	[=R*af*]
	252	GALLONS	[=Gal*dud*]
	2016	PINTS	[=Pi*dzas*]
	58212	Solid INCHES	[=In*ukdaa*]

Tun=B*e*=Pu*t*=Ho*f*=Tier*s*=Bar*k*=R*af*=Gal*dud*=Pi*dzas*=In*ukdad*.

Engliſh *Corn Meaſure.*

QUARter=Bushels 8. [Quar=Bus*k*]

BUSHEL =	4	PECKS	[=Pec*o*]
	8	GALLONS	[=Gal*k*]
	64	PINTS	[=Pin*ſo*]

Buſh=Pec*o*=Gal*k*=Pin*ſo*: Quar=Bus*k*.

		Cubick Inches.
GALLon of W-ine	[GállW=*eta*]	231
†GALlon of C-orn	[GalC=*doid,ro*]	$272\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Meaſure	[Pin-dr=*if,rid*]	$34\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$
PINT LIQUID Meaſure	[Pin-liquid=*ek,prei*]	$28\frac{7}{8}$

Hogſhead = { 63 GALlons [=Gal*ſi*] / 504 PINTS [=Pin*úzo*] }

GállW=*eta* GalC=*doid,ro* Pin-dr=*if,rid* Pin-liquid=*ek ,prei.*

Grecian *Meaſures of Capacity.*

Μετ-ρητὴς = { 12 Χ-όες [= Χάδ] / 72 Ξ-έϛαι [= Ξοid] / 144 Κοτυλ-αι [= Κοτυλαff] }

Μίδ-ιμνος = { 48 Χοιν-ικες [= Χοινοκ] / 72 Ξέϛ-αι [= Ξέϛρe] / 144 Κοτυλ-αι [= Κοτλαff] }

Μετ = χάδ = ξοid = κοτυλαff Μίδ = χοινοκ = ξεϛρeque = κοτλαff.

Ξέϛ ης = { 2 Κοτυλ-αι [= Κοτυλε] / 8 Ὀξύ-βαφα [= Ὀξύκ] / 12 Κύαθ-οι [= Κύαθbe] / 48 Μύϛ-α [= Μύϛρoκ] / 120 Κοχλ-ιάρια [= Κοχλαdz] }

Ξεϛ

† This is the common received content of a corn gallon; and according to which the following computations are made: but ſtrictly, by act of parliament, the corn gallon contains but 268, 8 cubick inches. By experiment it appears alſo, that the ſtandard wine gallon doth contain but 224 cubick inches. Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, part I. chap. 3.

Ξεσ = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαδε = Ὀξύκ = Κυαθbeque = Μυσροκ.

			Ξέσ-αι		
*Μετ-ρητὴς l. (= Χόες)	=		72	Μετ = ξεσoid	
Χῦς l. (= 12 Κοτυλαι)	=		6	Χῦς = ξαu	
Μέδιμ ν⊙ d.	=		72	Μέδιμ = ξoid	
Χοῖν ιξ d.	=		1½	Χοῖν = ξa,re	
			Μύσρα		
Ξέσ-ης (= 12 Κύαθοι)		=	48	Ξέσ = Μύσροκ	
Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι)		=	24	Κοτύ = Mef	
Ὀξύβ-αφον (= 3 Κόγχαι)		=	6	Ὀξύβ = Mau	
Κύα-θ⊙ (= 5 Χῆμαι)		=	4	Κύα = Mo	
Κόγχ-η (= 5 Κοχλιάρια)		=	2	Κόγχ = Me	

Μετ = ξεσoid Χῦς = ξαu Μέδιμ = ξoid Χοῖν = ξa,re.
Ξέσ = Μύσροκ Κοτύ = Mef Ὀξύβ = Mau Κύα = Mo Κόγχ = Me.

Roman *Meaſures of Capacity.*

Culeus = { 20 Amphoræ [= Amphez] / 40 Urnæ [= Urnoz] / 160 Congii [= Congbauz] }

Sextarius = { 2 Heminæ [= Hemine] / 4 Quartarii [= Quartarf] / 8 Acetabula [= Acetak] / 12 Cyathi [= Cyathbe] / 48 Ligulæ [= Liglok] }

Cul = Amphez = Urnoz = Congbauz.

* Called alſo Ἀμφορεὺς, and Κάδ⊙.

N. B. l. denotes meaſures of liquid things, d. meaſures for dry things; the reſt are uſed as meaſures for both.

Sext=Hemine=Quartar*f*=Acetab*k*=Cyath*beque*=Liglo*k*.

	Sextarii	
Culeus l. (=20 Amphoræ]	=960	Cul=Sex*nauz*
Amphora l. (=2 Urnæ	= 48	Amph=So*k*
Urna l. (=4 Congii	= 24	Urn=Sext*ef*
Congius l.	= 6	Congi=S*au*
Modius d. (=2 Semi-Modii)	16	Mod=S*as*
	Ligulæ	
Sextarius (=2 Heminæ)	= 48	Sext=Ligulo*k*
Hemina (=2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi=L*ef*
Quartarius (= 2 Acetabula	=12	Quart= L*ad*
Acetabulum (1 ½ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab= L*au*
Cyathus	= 4	Cyath =L*o*

Jewish *Measures of Capacity.*

Bath =	3 Seahs	[= Seat]
	6 Hins	[= Hins]
	10 Omers	[= Omer*az*]
	18 C-abs	[= C*ak*]
	72 Logs	[= Log*pe*]
	96 Caphs	[= Caph*nau*]
	330 Gachals	[= Gachal*tiz*]

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omer*az* = C*ak* = Log*pe* = Caph*nau* = Gachal*tiz*.

	Baths or Ephahs	
Chomer or *Coron*	= 10	Chom= Bath-Eph*az*
Letech d.	= 5	Let =Eph*u*
	Cabs	
Bath or Epha	= 18	Bath-Eph =Cab*ak*
Hin l. ½ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cab*i*
Seah	= 6	Se = Cab*s*

The

The Hin was =12 L-ogs =16 C-aphs l. [Hin = *Lad* =*Cas*]
Cab =20 G-achals d. [Cab =*Gez*]
Omer or Gomer was a dry meaſure.

The Memorial Lines.

Tun= Be= Put =Hof= Tiers =Bark = Raf =Galdud =Pidzas = Inukdad.
Buſh = Pece= Galk= Pinſo: Quar= Busk. = Hog= Galſi = Pinuzo.
GállW= eta GalC= doid,ro Pin-dr= if,rid Pin-liquid= ek,prei.
Μετ = Χάδ= Ξοid = Κετυλαff Μέδ = Χειvok = Ξεςpeque = Χοτλαff.
Ξες = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαδε = 'Οξύκ = Kuaϑbeque = Μυςεοk.
Μετ = Χεςοid Χῦε = Ξau Μεδιμ = Ξοid Χοῖν = Ξa,re——
Ξές = Μύςεοk Κοτύ = Mef 'Οξύϛ = Mau Κύα = Mo Κέγχ = Me.
Cul= Amphez =Urnoz= Congbauz——
Sext =Hemine= Quartarſ= Acetak= Cyathbeque= Ligiok.
Cul =Sexnauz Amph= Sok Urn= Sextef Congi= Sau Mod = Sas.
Sext =Ligulok Hemi =Lef Quart =Lad Acetab = Lau Cyath = Lo.
Bath =Seat= Hins = Omeraz =Cak =Logpe =Caphnau =Gachaltiz.
Chom = Bath-Ephaz Let =Ephu Bath-Eph = Cabak Hin = Cabi Se =Cabs.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity reduced to Engliſh *Measures.*

A PINT DRY = 34 ,0312 } *Cubick Inches.*
A PINT LIQUID = 28 ,875 }

——Pin-dr =*if* ,*zibe* Pin-liquid =*ek* ,*koil.*

DRY.

	Pints	*Inches*	*decim.*
*Μίδιμν-ος [Μίδιμν =*oiz-t*]	70	03	,501
MODIUS [Modi =*bau-p*]	16	07	,68
EPHAH [Eph= *ub-ad*]	51	12	,107
ξέσ-της [ξέσ =*z-it*]	00	33	,158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar= *a*]	01	00	,48
CAB [Ca =*bd-ek*	02	28	,432

LIQUID.

	Pints	*Inches*	*decim.*
†Μετρ-ητὴς [Μετρ= *eid-an*]	82	19	,626
AMPHORA [Am =*up-az*]	57	10	,66
‡BATH [Bath= *ſy-bu*]	60	15	,2
ξέσ-της [ξέσ= *a-f*]	01	04	,283
SEXTARIUS [Sext =*a-u*]	01	05	,636
‡LOG [Log =*z-do*]	00	24	,2735

MEDIMN

* Beſides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to 6 *Roman Modii.*

† The Metretes of *Syria* was equal to the *Roman Congius* = 7, 171 pints.

‡ The *Jewiſh* Meaſures are here according to Biſhop *Cumberland*, from the *Rabbins*: but Biſhop *Hooper*, from *Joſephus*, makes the

	Buſhels decim.
Medimn [Méd=*a, zous*]	1 ,09612
Modius [Mod =,*elild*]	0 ,253525
Ephah / Chomer [Eph =,*kydoti*]	0 ,802433

	Gallons decim.
Metretes [Metr =*az,til*]	10 ,335
Amphora [Amph =*oi, apad*]	7 ,1712
Bath [Bath =*p,laul*]	7 ,5658
Congius [Con =,*kousteil*]	8 ,896385

	Pints decim.
ξές-ης liquid [ξές =*a,bok*]	1 ,1483
ξέ-ρης dry [ξέ =*z,noif*]	0 ,97447
Sextarius liquid [Sext =*á,boulak*]	1 ,19518
Sextarius dry [Sext =*a,zafei*]	1 ,0148
Cab liquid [Cab =*t,iſd*]	3 ,36257
Cab dry [Cab =*e,kop*]	2 ,84731
Log [Log =*z,eif*]	0 ,84065

The Memorial Lines.

Medimn =*oiz-t* Modi =*bau-p* Eph =*ub ad* = *it* Sextar =*a* Cab= *d-ek.*

Bath =*ſy-bu* Metr =*eid-an* Am =*up-az* ξ= *a-f* Sext = *a-u* Log= *z-do.*

Eph, = *dydoti* Mod =,*elild* Méd =*a,zous* ξι= *z,noif* Cab= *e,kópque.*

Amph =*oi,apad* Bath =*p,laul* Metr =*az,til* ξές = *a,bok* Cab =*t,iſd.*

TABLE

the *Jewiſh* bath equal to the Attick Μετρητὴς, and conſequently the Log equal to the ξέρης. Dr. *Arbuthnot* has given us tables according to both, but ſeems to prefer Biſhop *Hooper*'s account to the other.

TABLE VII.

WEIGHTS.

N. B. L or Li ſtands for LIBRA or Pound, Oz for Ounce. LIT Pound T-roy, L-aver Pound AVERdupois.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [LÍT = Oz*ad*]

An Ounce Troy =
- 8 DRAMS [= Dra*k*]
- 24 SCRUPLES [= Scr*ef*]
- 20 P-enny Weights [P*ez*]
- 480 GRAINS [= Gra*fky*]

* A Pound Averdupois =
- 16 Ounces [= Oz*as*]
- 256 DRAMS [= Dr*els*]

LÍT = Oz*ad* Oz = Dra*k* = Scr*ef* = P*ez* = Gra*fky*
Lav = Oz*as* Lav = Dr*els*.

	Grains Troy.
Pound T-roy [LIT = Gr*upauz*]	5760
Ounce Troy [Oz = *oky*]	480
DRAM [Dr = *auz*]	60
PENNY Weight [Pen = gr*ef*]	24
SCRUPLE [Scrup = *dy*]	20
† Pound Averdupois [Lav = *oith*]	7000
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = *otoi,l*]	437, 5

LIT

* According to the proportion laid down by Mr. *Greaves*, viz. that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. *Arbuthnot*'s Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconſiderable difference, being but 4 2-7 grains leſs in the pound.

† Mr. *Ward* ſays, that by a very nice experiment, he found that one pound Troy is equal to 14 ounces 11 penny-weights, and 15½ grains Troy, which is 6999½ grains; differing but half a grain in the pound from Mr. *Greaves*. Math. Guide. Part 1. C. 3.

Lit =Gr*upauz* Oz =*oky* Dr =*auz* Pen =gr*ef* Scrup= *dy* Lav= *oith*que.

Antient WEIGHTS.

Attick Talent = { 60 M-inas [= M*auz*] / 6000 Drachms [= Dr*auth*]

Hebrew Talent = { 3000 Shekels [= Sh*ith*] / 60 M-anehs [= M*auz*]

Shekel = { 2 Bekahs [= Bek*e*] / 4 Zuzas [= Zu*f*] / 20 G-erahs [= G*ez*]

At= M*auz*= Dr*auth*: Het= Sh*ith*: Het-pond = M*auz* Shek =Bek*e* =Zu*f* =G*ez*.

Roman *and* Grecian *leſſer Weights.*

Libra =12 Unciæ [Lib =Un*ad*]

Uncia = { 3 Duellæ [= Duel*t*] / 4 Sicilici [= Sicil*o*] / 6 Sextulæ [= Ses] / 8 Drachmæ [= Dra*k*]

Drachma = { 3 Scriptula [= Scrip*t*] / 6 Oboli [= Ob*s*] / 18 Siliquæ [= Sil*ak*] / 72 Grana *vel* Lentes [= Gr*oid*]

Un =Duel*t* =Sicil*o* = Ses= Dra*k*: Drach =Scrip*t* =Sil*ak* =Ob*s* =Gr*oid*.

	Grana Σιτάρια
Libra Λίτρα [Lib =gra*ſnad*]	6912
Uncia Ουγία [Unc= *lois*]	576
*Drachma Δραχμὴ [Drachm =*oid*]	72
	Scrupulum

N. B. The *Romans* divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii as well as 8 Drachms; and ſince they reckoned their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick weights $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correſpondent *Roman* weights.

	Grana Σιτάρια
Scrupulum γράμμα [Scrupul = *ef*]	24
Obolus * ὀβολὸς [Obol = *ad*]	12
Siliqua κεράτιον [Sil = *f*]	4

Diviſſio Aſſis.

	Unc.		*Unc*
As =	12	Semis	6
Deunx	11	Quincunx	5
Dextans	10	Triens	4
Dodrans	9	Quadrans	3
Bes	8	Sextans	2
Septunx	7	Uncia	1

The Memorial Lines.

Lít = Oz*ad* Oz = Drák = Scr*ef* = Pez = Gra*fky* Lav = oz*as* Lav = dr*els*.

Lit = gr*upauz* Oz = *oky* Dr = *auz* Pen = gr*ef* = Scrup = *dy* Lav = *oith*que.

At = Ma*uz* = Dr*auth* Am = Dr*ag* Het = Sh*ith* = Ma*uz* Shek = Bek*e* = Zu*f* = G*ez*.

Un = Duel*t* = Sicil*o* = Ses = Dra*k*: Drach = Scrípt = Sil*ak* = Obs = Gr*oid*.

Lib = gra*ſnad* Unc = *lois* Drachm = *oid* Scrupul = *ef* Obol = *ad* Sil = *f*.

As = dëu-dex dod-bes ſeptún-ſemi quin-tri-qua ſext-unc.

Table

* The ὀβολὸς was divided into 6 χαλ-κοὶ or *Æreoli*, and the χαλκὸς into 7 λεπ-τὰ or *Minuta*. [Ob = χαλ-ς χάλκ = λεπ-τοι]

The ἡμιωβόλιον, ἡμιδάχμιον, δίδραχμον, &c. are evident from their names.

TABLE VIII.

Antient Weights reduced to Engliſh *Troy Weights.*

	Troy Grains, decim.
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = *fik*]	438 ,00
SHEKEL [Shek = *ebou*]	219 ,00
*ROman D-rachm [ROD = *uf ,pu*]	54, 75
DENARIUS [Den = *ſe ,loi*]	62 ,57
†A-ttick D-rachm [AD = *ſei ,ſ*]	68 ,4

	lib. oz. pw. gr.
ROman L-ibra [ROL = *az-an*]	10 19 00
HEBREW M-aneh [HEM = *e-t-oi-be*]	20 03 07 12
HEBREW T-alent [HET = *báf-yz-al*]	114 00 15 00
‡Antient ATTIC M-ina [ATM = *a-d-u*]	01 02 05 00
Antient ATTICK T-alent [ATT = *pa-t*]	71 03 00 00

* So Biſhop *Cumberland*, from the Rabbinical accounts. But Biſhop *Hooper*, from *Philo* and *Joſephus*, makes it equal to the Attick *Stater* or Tetradrachm = 68 ,4 × 4, or 67 × 4 Grains.

† According to the weight of the Standard Mina of *Solon*. Biſhop *Hooper* ſuppoſes, that whilſt the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68 ,4 to 62 ,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued ſtill the ſame, which I have therefore here retained. Dr. *Bernard* lays the middle ſort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8*d* ¼. But the weight of the Attick Drachm, under the firſt *Roman* Emperors and for ſome conſiderable time before, was about 62 ,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm and the equality of it with the *Roman* Denarius, moſt of the computations in claſſick authors are founded.

‡ The common Attick Mina was ſuppoſed equal to 12 ½ *Roman* Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 *Roman* Ounces, and exactly the weight of our Avoirdupois pound.

The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz = *fik* Shek = *ebou* Rod = *uf* ,*pu* Den = *ſe* ,*loi* Ad = *ſei* ,*f.*
Het = *báf-yz-al* Rol = *az-an* Hem = *e-t-oi-be* Atm = *a-d-u* Att = *pa-t.*

Table IX.

Jewiſh *and* Roman, *Money, according to Biſhop* Cumberland.

	£.	s.	d.
Hebrew M-ina [Hem = *p-a-l*]	7	01	05
Hebrew T-alent [Het = *tút-ab-az-h*]	353	11	10½
Golden Darick = 12 G-erahs [Dar = *Gad* = *la-do.*	1	00	04
Hebrew T-alent of Gold [Het O = *ufoil-ba-p-h*]	5475	11	07½
Shekel [Shek = *sé-do,ro*]		02	04¼
Silver Denarius [Den = *doi-t*]		00	07¾

Assarium F-arthing and *h*alf [Aſſar = F*ah*]
A Quadrant ¼ of a Farthing [Quád = *iro*]
A Mite ⅛ of a Farthing [Mit = *riF*]

The Memorial Lines.

Hem = *p-a-l* Het = *tút-ab-az-h* Dar = *Gád* = *la-do* HebtO = *ufoíl-ba-p-h.*
Shek = *se-do,ro* Den = *doi-t* Aſſar = F*ah* Quád = *iro* Mit = *riF.*

Decimal

Decimal Tables for the more eaſy Reduction of antient Coins, Weights, and Meaſures.

Thoſe who underſtand decimal arithmetick will, I hope, excuſe me, if for the ſake of ſuch as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three obſervations, in order to make the following tables more generally uſeful;

Firſt, that the denominator of every decimal fraction is an unit, with as many cyphers as there are places of numbers in the fraction; thus ,5 ſignifies $\frac{5}{10}$, or five tenths; 05 ſignifies $\frac{5}{100}$, or five hundredth parts; 005 ſignifies $\frac{5}{1000}$,

Secondly, that the nine figures at the left hand of each of the tables may ſtand either for units, or by the ſuppoſed addition of one, two, three, or more cyphers, for tens, hundreds, thouſands, &c.

Thirdly, that if the ſaid nine figures are ſuppoſed to ſtand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the decimals ſtand as in the table: if for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one hundred, two hundred, &c. then for every ſuch ſuppoſed addition of a cypher, one figure in the place of decimals is to be added to the place of integers.

Thus, a *Jewiſh* cubit is equal to 1 *Engliſh* foot, and 824 thouſandth part of a foot.

		Feet decim.
1 Cubit	=	1 ,824
10 Cubits	=	18 ,24
100 Cubits	=	182 ,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824 ,

If there are not places enough of decimals to anſwer, they muſt be ſupplied with cyphers:

			lib. decim.
Thus,	1 Attick Talent	=	206 ,25
	10 Attick Talents	=	2062 ,5
	100 Attick Talents	=	20625
	1000 Attick Talents	=	206250 &c.

But as the common computation in classick Authors is by Sesterces and Drachms, I shall exemplify more particularly the foregoing observations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

SESTERCE = 1*d.* 3*f.* $\frac{3}{4}$ in Decimal Fractions of a Pound Sterling = ,00807291667 [Sest-*zykypenassoi*]

A-ttick D-rachm, or Roman Denarius = 7*d.* 3*f.* in Decimal Fractions of a Pound Sterling = ,032291667 [AD = *zidenassoi*]

1 Sestertius.	
1	,00807291667 Decem Sestertii or Nummi.
2	,01614583333 Centum Sestertii.
3	,02421875000 Sestertium or 1000 Sestertii.
4	,03229166667 Decem Sestertia or 10000 HS.
5	,04036458333 Centum Sestertia or 100000 HS.
6	,04843750000 Decies Sestertium or 1 Million HS.
7	,05651041667 Centies Sestertium or 10 Millions HS.
8	,06458333333 Millies Sestertium or 100 Millions HS.
9	,07265625000 Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS.
	Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS.
	Millies Millies or 100000 Millions HS.

1 Drachm.	
1	,032291667 10 Drachms.
2	,064583333 100 Drachms or 1 Mina.
3	,096875000 1000 Drachms or 10 Minæ.
4	,129166667 1 Myriad (= 10000 Dr.) or 100 Minæ.
5	,161458333 10 Myriads (= 100000 Dr.) or 1000 Minæ.
6	,193750000 100 Myriads (= 1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Min.
7	,226041667 1000 Myriads (= 10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Min.
8	,258333333 10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads.
9	,290625000 10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.

According

According to the obſervations before laid down, it is evident that

		lib.
1 Seſtertium, or 1000 HS.	=	008 ,07291667
2 Seſtertia, or 2000 HS.	=	016 ,14583333
3 Seſtertia, or 3000 HS.	=	024 ,21875

And ſo down to 9 Seſtertia; the three firſt figures of the Table being Integers, the reſt Decimals. So,

		lib.
*Decies Seſtertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	=	8072 ,91667
Vicies, or 2 Million HS.	=	16145 ,83333
Tricies, or 3 Million HS.	=	24218 ,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the value of moſt of the ſums mentioned in claſſick Authors may be diſcovered from the Tables at firſt ſight; the reſt by the help only of Addition. Thus,

What is the Value of Centies Quinquagies HS?

		lib. decim.
Centies HS.	=	80729 ,1667
Quinquagies	=	40364 ,5833
Centies Quinquagies	=	121093 ,75

What is the Value of 375 *Attick Drachms?*

300 Drachms	=	9 ,6875
70 Drachms	=	2 ,26041667
5 Drachms	=	0 ,16145833
375 Drachms	=	12 ,109375

* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia* is always underſtood.

What is the value of 51 *Myriads of Drachms?*

50 Myriads	=	16145 ,83333
1 Myriad	=	322 ,91667
51 Myriads		16468 ,75

Note, That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will alſo ſerve for Minæ and for *Aſſes*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 Aſſes, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

	lib. decim.
Æris (ſc. Aſſium) Millia X = 1000 Denarii =	32 ,291667
Æris Millia XXV = 2500 Denarii =	80 ,72916
Æris Millia LXXV = 7500 Denarii =	242 ,1875

I beg the Reader's pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly underſtood. What has been already ſaid will eaſily be applied to thoſe which follow.

*Attick Drachm = 8*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.		*Attick Talent = 206*l.* 5*s.*		†Attick Talent = 193*l.* 15*s.*	
	l. decim.		*l. decim.*		*l. decim.*
1	,034375	1	206 ,25	1	193 ,75
2	,068750	2	412 ,50	2	387 ,50
3	,103125	3	618 ,75	3	581 ,25
4	,137500	4	825 ,00	4	775 ,00
5	,171875	5	1031 ,25	5	968 ,75
6	,206250	6	1237 ,50	6	1162 ,50
7	,240625	7	1443 ,75	7	1356 ,25
8	,275000	8	1650 ,00	8	1550 ,00
9	,309375	9	1856 ,25	9	1743 ,75

Shekel

* According to Dr. *Bernard.*
† According to Dr. *Arbuthnot.*

‡ Shekel = 2*s*. 7*d*.		‡ Hebrew Tal. = 387 *l*. 10*s*.		Heb. Tal. Gold = 16 Tal. Silver	
	decim.		*l. decim.*		*l.*
1	,129166667	1	387 ,5	1	6200
2	,258333333	2	775 ,0	2	12400
3	,387500000	3	1162 ,5	3	18600
4	,516666666	4	1550 ,0	4	24800
5	,645833333	5	1937 ,5	5	31000
6	,775000000	6	2325 ,0	6	37200
7	,904166666	7	2712 ,5	7	43400
8	1,033333333	8	3100 ,0	8	49600
9	1,162500000	9	3487 ,5	9	55800

Grecian Digit		Roman Digit		Jewiſh Digit	
	Inch decim.		*Inch decim.*		*Inch decim.*
1	0 ,75546875	1	0 ,72525	1	0 ,912
2	1 ,51093750	2	1 ,45050	2	1 ,824
3	2 ,26640625	3	2 ,17575	3	2 ,736
4	3 ,02187500	4	2 ,90100	4	3 ,648
5	3 ,77734375	5	3 ,62625	5	4 ,560
6	4 ,53281250	6	4 ,35150	6	5 ,472
7	5 ,28828125	7	5 ,07675	7	6 ,384
8	6 ,04375000	8	5 ,80200	8	7 ,296
9	6 ,79921875	9	6 ,52725	9	8 ,208

Grecian Foot		Roman Foot		Jewiſh Cubit	
	Feet decim.		*Feet decim.*		*Feet decim.*
1	1 ,00729	1	0 ,967	1	1 ,824
2	2 ,01458	2	1 ,934	2	3 ,648
3	3 ,02187	3	2 ,901	3	5 ,472
4	4 ,02916	4	3 ,868	4	7 ,296
5	5 ,03645	5	4 ,835	5	9 ,120
6	6 ,04375	6	5 ,802	6	11 ,944
7	7 ,05104	7	6 ,769	7	12 ,768
8	8 ,05833	8	7 ,736	8	14 ,592
9	9 ,06562	9	8 ,703	9	16 ,416

Roman

‡ The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms according to *Joſephus*; and this valuation Dr. *Arbuthnot* has followed in his diſſertations, though his tables are according to Bp. *Cumberland*. The Talent = 3000 Shekels.

Roman Mile	*Mile decim.*
1	0 ,915719
2	1 ,831438
3	2 ,747157
4	3 ,662876
5	4 ,578595
6	5 ,494314
7	6 ,410033
8	7 ,325752
9	8 ,241471

Jewiſh Mile	*Mile decim.*
1	1 ,3817
2	2 ,7634
3	4 ,1451
4	5 ,5268
5	6 ,9085
6	8 ,2902
7	9 ,6719
8	11 ,0536
9	12 ,4353

Roman Sq. Foot	*Sq. Feet decim.*
1	0 ,935089
2	1 ,870178
3	2 ,805267
4	3 ,740356
5	4 ,675445
6	5 ,610534
7	6 ,545623
8	7 ,480712
9	8 ,415801

Grecian Squ. Foot	*Sq. Feet decim.*
1	1 ,0146365
2	2 ,0292730
3	3 ,0439095
4	4 ,0585460
5	5 ,0731825
6	6 ,0878190
7	7 ,1024555
8	8 ,1170920
9	9 ,1317285

πλέθρον	*Acre decim.*
1	0 ,230632
2	0 ,461264
3	0 ,691896
4	0 ,922528
5	1 ,153160
6	1 ,383792
7	1 ,614424
8	1 ,845056
9	2 ,075688

Jugerum	*Acre decim.*
1	0 ,61824
2	1 ,23648
3	1 ,85472
4	2 ,47296
5	3 ,09120
6	3 ,71944
7	4 ,32768
8	4 ,94592
9	5 ,56416

Egyptian Αρουρα	*Acre decim.*
1	0 ,763768
2	1 ,527536
3	2 ,291304
4	3 ,055072
5	3 ,818840
6	4 ,582608
7	5 ,346376
8	6 ,110144
9	6 ,873912

Ξέστης dry	*Pint decim.*
1	0 ,97447
2	1 ,94894
3	2 ,92341
4	3 ,89788
5	4 ,87235
6	5 ,84682
7	6 ,82129
8	7 ,79576
9	8 ,77023

Sextarius dry	*Pint decim.*
1	1 ,0148
2	2 ,0296
3	3 ,0444
4	4 ,0592
5	5 ,0740
6	6 ,0888
7	7 ,1036
8	8 ,1184
9	9 ,1332

Cab

Cab dry	*Pint decim.*
1	3 ,84731
2	7 ,69462
3	11 ,54193
4	15 ,38924
5	19 ,23655
6	23 ,08386
7	26 ,93117
8	30 ,77848
9	34 ,62579

Medimn	*Buſhel decim.*
1	1 ,09612
2	2 ,19224
3	3 ,28836
4	4 ,38448
5	5 ,48060
6	6 ,57672
7	7 ,67284
8	8 ,76896
9	9 ,86408

Modius	*Buſhel decim.*
1	0 ,253525
2	0 ,507050
3	0 ,760575
4	1 ,014100
5	1 ,267625
6	1 ,521150
7	1 ,774675
8	2 ,028200
9	2 ,281725

Ephah	*Buſhel decim.*
1	0 ,802433*
2	1 ,604867
3	2 ,407300
4	3 ,209734
5	4 ,012168
6	4 ,814601
7	5 ,617035
8	6 ,419469
9	7 ,221902

Ξέστης liquid	*Pints decim.*
1	1 ,1483
2	2 ,2966
3	3 ,4449
4	4 ,5932
5	5 ,7415
6	6 ,8898
7	8 ,0381
8	9 ,1864
9	10 ,3347

Sextarius liquid	*Pints decim.*
1	1 ,19518
2	2 ,39036
3	3 ,58554
4	4 ,78072
5	5 ,97590
6	7 ,17108
7	8 ,36626
8	9 ,56144
9	10 ,75662

Cab liquid	*Pint decim*
1	3 ,36257
2	6 ,72514
3	10 ,08771
4	13 ,45028
5	16 ,81285
6	20 ,17542
7	23 ,53799
8	26 ,90056
9	30 ,26313

Log	*Pints decim*
1	0 ,84064
2	1 ,68128
3	2 ,52192
4	3 ,36256
5	4 ,20320
6	5 ,04384
7	5 ,88448
8	6 ,72512
9	7 ,56576

Amphora	*Hogſheads decim.*
1	0 ,113821
2	0 ,227642
3	0 ,341463
4	0 ,455284
5	0 ,569105
6	0 ,682926
7	0 ,796747
8	0 ,910568
9	1 ,024389

Metretes

*The exact Fraction is ,802433$\frac{5}{8}$. In the *Jewiſh* Meaſures I have followed Biſhop *Cumberland*. The Ephah, according to *Joſephus*, = 1 ,0961 Buſhels and the Cab = 3, 874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4 ,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick Ξέστης, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

Metretes *Hogſhead. decim.*		Bath *Hogſh. decim.*		*Congius *Gall decim.*	
1	0 ,16404	1	0 ,114858	1	0 ,896385
2	0 ,32808	2	0 ,229716	2	1 ,792770
3	0 ,49212	3	0 ,344574	3	2 ,689155
4	0 ,65616	4	0 ,459432	4	3 ,585540
5	0 ,82020	5	0 ,574290	5	4 ,481925
6	0 ,98424	6	0 ,689148	6	5 ,378310
7	1 ,14828	7	0 ,804006	7	6 ,274695
8	1 ,31232	8	0 ,918864	8	7 ,171080
9	1 ,47636	9	1 ,033722	9	8 ,067465

Attick Drachm = 62 ,57 gr. *oz. decim*		Shekel = 3 At. Drachms *oz. decim.*		Attick Drachm = 62 ,57 gr. *Pound Troy decim.*	
1	0 ,130215	1	0 ,52086	1	0,01085125
2	0 ,260430	2	1 ,04172	2	0,02170250
3	0 ,390645	3	1 ,56258	3	0,03255375
4	0 ,520860	4	2 ,08344	4	0,04340500
5	0 ,651075	5	2 ,60430	5	0,05425625
6	0 ,781290	6	3 ,12516	6	0,06510750
7	0 ,911505	7	3 ,64602	7	0,07595875
8	1 ,041720	8	4 ,16688	8	0,08681000
9	1 ,171935	9	4 ,68774	9	0,09766125

Shekel = 219 gr. Troy *Po. Troy decim.*		Shekel = 4 Att. Drachm. *Po. Troy decim.*		Roman Libra *Po. Troy decim.*	
1	0 ,0380208⅓	1	0 ,043405	1	0 ,9125
2	0 ,0760416⅔	2	0 ,086810	2	1 ,8250
3	0 ,1140625	3	0 ,130215	3	2 ,7375
4	0 ,1520833⅓	4	0 ,173620	4	3 ,6500
5	0 ,1901041⅔	5	0 ,217025	5	4 ,5625
6	0 ,2281250	6	0 ,260430	6	5 ,4750
7	0 ,2661458⅓	7	0 ,303835	7	6 ,3875
8	0 ,3041666⅔	8	0 ,347240	8	7 ,3000
9	0 ,3421875	9	0 ,390645	9	8 ,2125

MIS-

* Equal to the Metretes of *Syr*

MISCELLANEA.

SECT. VI.

The Proportion of the Diameter to the circumference of a Circle; the Area of a Circle and Ellipſis; the Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.

Diameter : Periphery : : 7 : 22. [Di : peri : *p* : *ed*] or : : 113 : 355. or more exactly the Diameter : Periphery : : 10.000,000 : 31.415,929.

Di : peri : : *p* : *ed* : : *bat* : *ilu* : Dia : priph : : *azmil* : *ta-fal-oudou*.

According to *Vau Ceulen*, who carried the proportion to ſix and thirty figures, which in memory of ſo laborious a work, were engraven upon his tomb at St. *Peter's* in *Leyden*; the diameter : periphery : : 2 :

Quintil. Quadr. Tril. Bill. Mil. Un.
6,28,318.530,717.958,647.692,528.676,655.930,576
s,ektak uiz-pap nuk-ſop ſne-lek aups-ſul ouïz-lois.

The

The Diameter multiplied by 3 ,1416 gives the Periphery [Diper*i* ,*bobs* dat priph] conſequently the Periphery divided by 3 ,1416 gives the diameter.

The Area of a Circle is given by multiplying the Squares of the D-iameter into 0 ,7854.

Datur Area Squa D per *y*,*peilo*.

The Area likewiſe is given by multiplying the fourth part of the Diameter into the Periphery. [Ar = *ro*di × pe]

The Area of an Ellipsis is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the Tranſverſe and Conjugate Diameters into 0 ,7854.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y*,*peilo*.

The Surface of a Sphere is given by multiplying the Periphery into the D-iameter [Surf = pe × D]

The Surface of a Sphere is alſo given by multiplying the Area of its largeſt Circle into 4. [Surf = áre × *o*]

The Solidity of a Sphere is given by multiplying $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Radius into the Surface. [Sol-ſphe = *ri*rad X ſur]

The Memorial Lines.

Di: peri : : *p* : *ed* : : *bat* : *ilu*. Dia : priph : : *az*míl : *ta-fal-oudou*.

: *s*,*ektak uïz-pap nuk-ſŏp ſne-lek aups-ſul ouïz-lois*.

Diper*i*, *bobs* dat Priph, datur Area ſquaDper *y*,*peilo*.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y*,*peilo*.

Ar = , *ro*di × peSurf = pe × D Surf = áre × *o* Sol-ſphe = *ri*rad × ſur.

The

The Quantity of Vapours raiſed out of the Sea, eſtimated by Dr. Halley. *Vide* Miſcel. Curioſ. *Vol.* I.

The MEDiterranean, ſuppoſed to be equal to 160 Square DEGrees, is computed to yield in Vapour *per Diem* 5280 MILlions of T-ons [Med=dég*bauz*=*lék*ymilT]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a day, *ſc.* 24 hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [Tham=*ez-igth*ton]

The Rivers (FLUVii) which run into the MEDiterranean are computed to carry 1827.000,000 Tons, which is little more than $\frac{1}{7}$ of what is raiſed in Vapour [Fluv-med=*akép*milT]

The Computations are made thus:

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUAre F-oot of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour *per Diem* HALF a PINT [SquaF=ha-pin]

Each Space of four Feet Square (= 16 SQUAre F-eet) yields a GALlon [*as*ſquaF=gal]

A MILe Square 6914 TONS [Mil*ſna*ſton]

A Square DEGree (of 69 *Engliſh* miles) 33.000,000 Tons [Dég (mi*ſou*) *tim*ton]

The *Mediterranean* =160 Degrees = 5280.000,000 Tons as above.

SquaF =ha-pin *as*ſquaF =gal Mil =*ſna*ſton Dég (mi*ſou*) *tim*ton.

The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean *receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is eſtimated thus:*

The moſt conſiderable rivers that run into the *Mediterranean* are the EBRO, the RHONE, the TIBER,

the PO, the NILE, the DON or *Tanais*, the NIESTER, the NIEPER or *Boryſthenes*. Each of theſe is ſuppoſed to carry down ten times as much water as the *Thames:* not that any of them is ſo great, but ſo to allow for the ſmall rivers that run into that Sea. Now the water of the THAMES being computed at about 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine rivers aforeſaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all 1827.000,000 T-ons.

Thám=*ez-igth*T EB-rho-ti-po Nil-don Nieſt-nieper-*akep*-milT.

The Water of the Thames *is computed thus:*

'Tis ſuppoſed to run at *Kingſton* Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours; 48 MILES are equal to 84,480 YARDS [Mi*ſk* =Ya*ko-feiz*] which being multiplied by 300 YARDS, (the PROFILE of Water at KINGſTON Bridge, where 'tis ſuppoſed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25.344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [Ya*ko-feiz* per *ig* =*Yél-tfoth* which are equal to 20.300,000 TONS [= *ez-igth*ton]

Mi*ſk* =Yá*ko-feiz* (Kin-pr*ig*) Ya*ko-feiz* per *ig* = *Yél-tfoth* =*ez-igth*ton.

The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet (GLOBUS tormento bellico emiſſus) in a SECOND, moves 204 YARDS [In-ſec Glob-yare*zo*]

Light (LUMEN) in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [Lu-mil*egth*]

Sound (SONUS) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (PEDES) [Son-ped-move*tabſe*]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SECONDS [Glob-M-*ápha*-ſec]

SOUND

Sound moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds $\frac{1}{4}$. [Son*n*,*ro*]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the ſun (Ad Solem) 32 Years $\frac{1}{4}$. [Ad-ſol-glob= an-*te*,*re*]

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 years. [Son*ap*]

The Deſcent of heavy Bodies (Descenſus gravium) is 16 F-eet $\frac{1}{12}$, or an Inch, in a Second [Deſgravi-ſec= *fas*,*rad*] And in more Seconds as the Squares of thoſe Times.

A Pendulum of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum In*tou*,*d*) Oscillates or Vibrates Seconds. Oſcil-ſec Pendulum In*tou*,*d*]

In-ſec Glob-yar*ezo* Lu-mil*egth* Son-ped-move*tabſe*.
Glob-m-*ápha*-ſec Son*n*,*ro* Ad-ſol-glob= *ânte*,*re* Son *ap*.
Des-gravi-ſec =*fas*,*rad* Oſcil-ſec Pendulum In*tou*,*d*.

The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or Abib	**March*
Zif or J-air	*April*
Sivan	*May*
Thamuz	*June*
Ab	*July*
Elul	*Auguſt*
Tizri or Ethenim	*September*
Bul or M-ercheſvan	*October*
Chisleu	*November*
Thebeth	*December*
Shebeth	*January*
Adar or Veadar	*February*

Nis-Abi*mar* Zif-*jap* Si*ma* Thám*jun* Ab*jul* Elúl*aug*.
Tizr-Ethe*ſep* Bul-*Moc* Chiſleu*N* The*de* Sheb*jan* & Ad*ſeb*.

* *i. e.* Part of *March* and Part of *April*, and ſo of the reſt.

The GRECIAN *Months.*

ΚΕατομβαιὼν	*June*
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙτνιὼν	*July*
ΒΟΗΔΡομιὼν	*August*
ΜΑΙμακτηριὼν	*September*
ΠΥΑΝεψιὼν	*October*
ΠΟΣειδεὼν	*November*
ΓΑΜηλιὼν	*December*
ΑΝΘΕΣτηριὼν	*January*
ΕΛΑφηβολιὼν	*February*
ΜΟΥνυχιὼν	*March*
ΘΑΡΓΗΛιὼν	*April*
ΣΚΙΡροφοριὼν	*May*

Hec*ju* Metage*ijul* Boedr*aug* Mai*S* Púan*O* Po*ſnov.* Gam*decem* Anthes*jan* Ela*ſeb* Mou*M* Thargel*A* Skir*ma.*

Note, That the *Athenians* began their Year from the New Moon, whoſe Full was next after the Summer Solſtice, which was at firſt reckoned to be upon the 8th of *July*, after on the 27th of *June*. *Vid.* Bev. *Chron. Inſtit.* Lib. I. *Cap.* 12.

Jewiſh *and* Grecian *Æra of the Creation.*

Both *Jewiſh* and *Chriſtian* Writers make uſe of the Æra of the Creation of the World; but there is great variety of opinions concerning the number of years between that and the Birth of *Chriſt*. That which is moſt generally received is, that the firſt year of the vulgar *Chriſtian* Æra commences from the day of his Circumciſion, viz. the firſt of *January* in the Year of the World, 4004, and of the *Julian* Period 4714.

The

The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek* Hiſtorians, upon the authority of the Septuagint, *ſooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years, ſo that

Oct. 7.	of the	began	the 3762 Year of the *Jewiſh* Æra.
Aug. 27.	First Year of the		the 5494 of the GREEK Eccleſiaſtical Æra.
Sep. 1.	*Chriſtian* Æra		the 5509 of the GREEK CIVIL Æra.

Chriſt = mund*othf* Jud = *ipaud* Grec-Ecc = *lonf* Grec-Civil = *ulzou.*

*The * Days of the Month on which the other noted Epochas began.*

			Bef. Chr.
	The Deſtruction of TROY	*June* 16.	1183
†	The Firſt OLYMPIAD	*June* 19.	776
	The Building of ROME	*April* 21.	753
‡	Æra of NABONASSAR	*Feb.* 26.	747
	The PHILIPPICK Æra	*Nov.* 12.	324
	Æra of CONTRACTS	*Oct.* 1.	312
			An. Dom.
‖	The DIOCLESIAN Æra	*Aug.* 29.	284

* For the Years, *Vide* Page 8.

† The laſt day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solſtice.

‡ The *Nabonaſſarean* Years, not admitting any Intercalary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day ſooner, and in 1461 Years (*boſa*) went back throughout the *Julian* Year, and began on the ſame Day again.

‖ Before this, there was in uſe the Æra of the Actium Victory, from the Conqueſt of *Egypt*, and the Reduction of *Alexandria* by *Octavianus*. Ant. Chr. 31. Sept. 2. [Vid. Atlas.]

		An. Dom.
The MAHometan Æra	*July* 16.	622
The Æra of YEZdegird	*June* 16.	632

Mund = Octoi Oly-*jan* Phil-*nad* Nab-*fes* (*bosa*) Ro-*pda*.

Yez-Troy-*jas* Maho-*las* Dio-*gen* Vict-Acta-*se* Con-*ta*.

The specifick Gravities of some Metals, and other Bodies.

A Cubick Inch of

	Ouuces Troy decim.
†Fine Gold [Aur = *az,iloud*] =	10 ,359273
Fine Silver [Arg = *l-eil*]	5 ,850035
	Ounces Averd. decim.
Lead [Plumb = *s,lutkul*]	6 ,553855
Common Iron [Fer = *f,oden*	4 ,422979
Fine Marble [Mar = *b,laukk*]	1 ,568859
Common Glass [Vitru = *b,oniz*]	1 ,493037
Com. clear Water [Aqu = *a,loikfoup*]	1 ,578697
Sound dry Oak [Robo = *liflaun*]	,536569
Oil Olive [Ol-Ole = *lektuz*]	,528350

Aur = *az,iloud* Arg = *l,eil* Plum = *s,lutkul* Fer = *f,oden* Mar = *b,laukk*.

Vitru = *b,oniz* Aqu = *a,loiks* Robo = *liflaun* Ol-Ole = *lektuz*.

Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.‡

Sunt in Anglia DECANatus 26, ARCHIdiaconatus 60, Dignitates PRÆBendæ 544, Ecclesiæ PARO-

* Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, Part I. *Cap.* 10.

† The Beginning of the *Technical* Words is from the *Latin* word for each.

‡ *Camdeni Britannia*, Edit. *Janf.* p. 67.

PAROCHIALES 9284, equibus 3845 ſunt APPROPRIATÆ. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolſæi Cardinalis deſcripto 1520, per Comitatus numerantur eccleſiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanes Archdauz Præblof Parochoudeif Aprikfu.

The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in Dr. Potter's Archæologia.

Ευρος	EURUS	S-outh E-aſt
Απηλιώτης	Subſolanus	E-aſt
Καικίας	CÆCIAS	N-orth E-aſt.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-orth.
ΣΚΙρον	CORUS	NOrth W-eſt.
Ζέφυρος	Occidens	W-eſt.
Νότος	NOTUS	S-outh.
Λὶψ	AFRICUS	SOuth W-eſt.

Cæci = NE Σκι-Cor = NoW. Eû = SE. Α-Af- SoW. Bór = N. Απ = E. Not = S. Z. = Oc.

According to Aulus Gellius *the Winds are thus diſtinguiſhed.*

Septentrio	Ἀπαρκτίας	North.
Eurus	Subſolanus	Eaſt.
Auſter	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	Weſt.
Boreas	Aquilo	South Weſt.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	South Eaſt.
Caurus	Αργέστης	North Weſt.
Africus	Libs	South Weſt.

ROMAN

ROMAN Militia.

A Legion	=	10 COhorts.
A Cohort	=	3 Manipuli.
A Manipulus	=	2 Ordines.
A Turma	=	3 Decurios.

10 T-urmæ were the *Juſtus Equitatus*, or Horſe belonging to a Legion.

Legí= co*az* Coho= man*t* Manip= or*d* Turm= décur*i* T*az*-le.

ROMAN Law.

Primus fundus Juriſprudentiæ Romanæ Legum Regiarum fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto Papirio olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) ſc. trium Regum ROmuli, Numæ & Servii Tullii; Secundus, leges 12 Tabularum; Tertius, Edictum Perpetuum quod (Adriani Imp. Authoritate) a Salvio Juliano conditum atque in titulos digeſtum.

Codex Juſtinianus compoſitus ex Codicibus Gregoriano, Hermogeniano, atque Theodoſiano, novelliſque poſt eos poſitis conſtitutionibus.

Gregorianus & Hermogenianus nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab A-driano ad Valerium latas leges continebat, ſecundus a Claudio ad Diocleſianum, Theodoſianus leges Conſtantini ad Theodoſium. Novellæ a Theodoſii temporibus ad Juſtinianum.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ró nu-ſerv: Tabul*ad:* Ed-perp (Adri) Salv-Jul.

Greg= A-Val Herm =Clau-Di Theo =Conſt-The Nov =Theo-Juſtin.

The

The firſt CODE of *Juſtinian* was publiſhed *Anno* 529, the DIGESTS *Anno* 531, the INSTITUTE, *An.* 533, the SECOND COde *Anno* 534, the NOVELLS from the year 535 to 558.

Cod-pri*len* Dig*lib* Inſt*lit* Co-ſe*lif* Nove*lil-luk.*

The BISHOPS* *who refuſed their Aſſent to the* Ὁμοούσιον.

EUSEBIUS Biſhop of NICOMEDIA.
THEOGNIS Biſhop of NICE.
MARIS Biſhop of CHALCEDON.
THEONAS Biſhop of MARMARICA.
SECUNDUS Biſhop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-Marmar.

The Ten PERSECUTIONS *under,*

NERO, DOmitian, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS, SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIUS, VALERIAN, AURELIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS =Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val Aure-Diocles.

The

*Ταύτην τὴν πίϛιν τρισκόσιοι μὲν πρὸς τοὺς δεκαοκτὼ, ἔγνωσάν τε καὶ ἔϛερξαν. καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Ευσέβιος, ὁμοφωνήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαντες ἔγραφον. πέντε δὲ μόνοι ὲ ἀνθωσεδέξαντο, τῆς λέξεως τῦ ὁμοουσίου ἐπιλαζόμενοι. Ευσέβιος ὁ Νικομηδείας, &c. Socrat. Hiſt. Eccl. *Lib.* 1. Cap. 8.

The Electors of GERMANY.

The Archbiſhops of MENTZ, TRIERS and COlogn, Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BOHEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRANDENBURG: the Elector of HANOVER was ADDED, *Anno Dom.* 1693.

Men-Trí-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hanover ad *ſout.*

The Quinquarticular Controverſy, concerning.

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBERUM Arbitrium.) 3. The force of divine Aſſiſtance (AUXILIUM.) 4. PERSEVERANCE. 5. The Extent of REDEMPTION.

The *Calvinian* Doctrine upon theſe points, handed from *Geneva* by the *Engliſh* Refugees, and propagated by CARTWRIGHT in the *Margaret* Profeſſor's Chair at *Cambridge*, was at a Conſultation of ſeveral Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth* digeſted into nine Articles, commonly called the LAMBETH ARTICLES, and agreed upon N-ov. 10, 1595. [*Naz-aloul*] but by Order of Queen *Elizabeth* were immediately recalled and ſuppreſſed.

Lamb-Art= Cart *Naz-aloul* Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

The ſeven Precepts of the Sons of Noah *are recorded by the* Jewiſh *Doctors under the following Titles.*

I. To worſhip the true God. [CULTUS *divinus*]
II. To renounce IDOLATRY.
III. To commit no Murder. CÆDES]

IV. Not

IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, *&c.* [Stuprum]

V. To avoid all rapine, Theft, *&c.* [Furtum]

VI. To adminiſter Juſtice [Justitia]

VII. Not to eat the Fleſh with the Blood [Sanguis]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the worſhip of the God of *Iſrael*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumciſed, nor yet conformed to the Moſaical Rites, being only obliged to the Obſervation of the foregoing Precepts were called Proſelytes of the Gates, in oppoſition to the Proſelytes of Righteouſneſs, or of the Covenant, who differed nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile* Race. *Vid.* Lewis *Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Juſtiti-Sanguis.

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The Misnah in 6 B-ooks [Miſna-Bs] contained 63 Tracts [Tr*aut*] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the *Jews* were methodically digeſted by *Rabbi Judah* Hakkadoſh in the Time of Antoninus P-ius [Hakad-AnP] As ſoon as it was publiſhed, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefeſt of them both in *Judæa* and *Babylonia* employed themſelves to make Comments upon it; and theſe with the *Miſnah* make up both their *Talmuds*, i. e. the *Jeruſalem Talmud*, and the *Babyloniſh Talmud.* Theſe Comments are called the Gemarah or Complement, the Misnah the Text; both together the Talmud [Tal= Miſ-Gema] The Jeruſalem Talmud was compleated about *A. D.* 300. [Tál-Jer*ig*] The B-abyloniſh

B-abyloniſh TALmud about 500, or in the beginning of the Sixth Century [Tal-Bug.] This latter is only in eſteem amongſt the *Jews*. *Vid.* Prid. *Connect.* p. 328.

Miſna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal=Miſ-Gema Tál-jerig Tal-Bug.

Characteres Arithmetici GRÆCI & HEBRAICI.

Ab ge-yi-go-tu-ſau ζoi-ϟk-ϑou-ια κez-λi-μo νu-ξau.
Op-πei ℓou ρá ϱe-τi υf φu-χau ψoi-ωμei ϡou.
אb-בּג-סר-חu-ואו זoi חk טou יa צez לi-מם-נו ואו.
yp-פei you pa-re-ŵi ϟf-ϱu ϱau ϳoique pei you.

The Decads and Hundreds will be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from each other, and therefore only the firſt Figure is added as ℓi ſc. ℓ= 3 i. e. 30. re ſc. ר= e i. e. 200. Pronounce ℓou kopou ϡou Sanpou, ϟf. Thauf, you tſadou.

The Ages of Chriſtianity as diſtinguiſhed by Dr. Cave, *according to what was moſt remarkable in each Century.*

Cent. I. Sæculum Apoſtolicum
Cent. II. Sæculum G-noſticum
Cent. III. Sæculum Novatianum

Cent.

Cent. IV. Sæculum Arianum
Cent. V. Sæculum Nestorianum
Cent. VI. Sæculum Eutychicum
Cent. VII. Sæculum Monotheliticum
Cent. VIII. Sæculum Eiconiclasticum
Cent. IX. Sæculum Photianum
Cent. X. Sæculum Obscurum
Cent. XI. Sæculum Hildebrandinum
Cent. XII. Sæculum Waldense
Cent. XIII. Sæculum Scholasticum
Cent. XIV. Sæculum Wicklevianum
Cent. XV. Sæculum Synodale
Cent. XVI. Sæculum R-eformatum.

Ap-G-Nov Ari Nest-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Hil-Wa-Scho-Wick-Sy-R.

The Division of the Roman *Empire out of the Book called* Notitia Imperii, *said to be written about the Time of* Arcadius *and* Honorius.

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Dioceses under 4 Præfecti Prætorio, and about 120 Provinces contained in them. [Præf= di*bi* =pra*dz*]

1. The *Præfectus Prætorio* Orientis, and under him five Dioceses, *viz.* the Oriental, E-gyptian, A-siatick, POntick, and Thracian Dioceses. [Or=E-As-Po-Th]

2. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Illyricum, and under him two Dioceses, *viz.* Macedonia and D-acia. [Ill= Ma-D]

3. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Italy, and under him three Dioceses, *viz.* Italy, Illyricum, and Africa. [It=It-Il-Af]

4. The *Præfectus Prætorio G-alliarum*, and under him three Dioceses, *viz.* Hispania, Gallia, and B-ritannia. [G=His-Ga-B]

Præſ=Dibi=Pradz Ill=Ma-D Or=E-As-Po-Th It=It-Il-Af G=His-Ga-B.

The Dimenſions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (LOngitudo) of the ARK 300 CUBITS. [Ark-lo-cub*ig*] The BREADTH 50 Cubits. The Height (ALtitudo) 30 Cubits. Br*uz*-Al*iz*]

The Length of the Houſe which K. *Solomon* built for the Lord was 60 Cubits; the BREADTH thereof 20 Cubits, and the height thereof 30 Cubits. 1 *Kings*, vi. 2. [Tem-L*ónſy*-Br*ez*-Al*ty*] The length of the PORCH 20 Cubits, the height thereof 120 Cubits. 2 *Chron.* iii. 4. [Por*ez-bez*]

Ark-Lo-cub*ig*-Br*uz*-Al*iz*. Tem-L*ónſy*-Br*ez*-Al*ty*. Por*ez-bez*.

Computation of the Coſt, Veſſels, Veſtments, &c. of Solomon's *Temple.*

By *Villalpandus*'s computation of the number of TALENTS of Gold, Silver, and Braſs, laid out upon the TEMPLE, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500*l.* Sterling. [Tal-tem=*ſouzo-ked-ug*] And the Jewels are reckoned to exceed this Sum.

Veſſels of Gold (VASA AUREA) conſecrated to the uſe of the Temple, are reckoned by *Joſephus* 140,000. [Vaſ-aurea*bózth*] Which, according to *Capel*'s Reduction of the Tables contained in them, amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling. [*lol-enáudyt*]

The Veſſels of Silver (VASA ARGENTEA) 1.340,000 [Vas-ár*atezth*] are computed at 439.344,000. [*ſin-toſith*]

Prieſts Veſtments of Silk (VESTES SERICÆ) 10000. [Veſt-ſeric*azth*]

P-urple

Purple Veſtments for Singers 2.000,000. [*Pem*] Trumpets 200,000 [*Tregth*] Other Muſical Inſtruments 40,000. [*Inſtroz*]

Beſides theſe Charges, there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men *per* Month in *Lebanon* to hew down Timber. (Sylvicidæ) Sylvicidaz] To carry Burthens (Vectores) 70,000. Vectoiz] To hew Stones (Lapicidinæ) 80,000. [Lapiky] And 3300 Overſeers (Episcopi] [Epiſcoptig] who were all employed for 7 Years (Annis Septem); to whom beſides their Wages and Diet, *Solomon* gave a free gift 6.733,977 Pounds (Donum Solomonis) [*s-paut-noip*] The Treaſure left by *David* towards carrying on this Work (reliquit David) 911.416,207 [*nab-oás-dip*.

N. B. th is left out, as Sylvicida*z* for Sylvicida*zth*, &c. it being impoſſible to miſtake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = *ſouzo-ked-ug* Vas-aurea *bózth* = *lol-enâudyt*.
Vas-ara*tozth* = *fin-toſith* Treg Inſtroz Veſt-ſerica*z*
Pem.
An-ſept Sylvicida*z* Lapi*ky* Vecto*iz* Epiſcopti*g*.
Don Solomo *s-paut-noip* reliquit Dav-*nab-oás-dyp*.

The number of thoſe that returned (Reduces) from the Captivity were 42,360 [Redú*ſe-tauz*] beſides Proselytes 7337. [Proſelo*itip*]

The particular Sums in EZra's Catalogue amount to 29,828. [Cat-éz*dou-kek*]

The particular Sums in Nehemiah's Catalogue 31,031 [Cat-nehe*tazib*] How theſe Accounts are reconciled, *Vide* the Index to the Bible.

Redu*ſe-tauz* Proſelo*itip* Cat-éz*dou-kek* Cat-nehe*tazib*.

The Silver of them that were numbered of the Congregations was an Hundred Talents, and a Thouſand Seven Hundred and Threeſcore and Fifteen Shekels, after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a Bekah for every Man, that is half a Shekel, after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty years old and upwards, for Six Hundred Thouſand and Three Thouſand and Five Hundred and Fifty men. *Exod.* xxviii. 25, 26.

Sil-Con = Talg-Shék*apoil* Bek*ſyt-luz* = Shekel*izappu.*

Difference of Talents.

	Attick M-inas.	*At. Drachms.*
A Syrian Talent contained	15	1500
A Ptolemaick Talent	20	2000
†An Euboick Talent	60	6000
An Alexandrian Talent	120	12000
An Antiochian Talent	60	6000
A larger Attick Talent	80	8000
A Babyloniſh Talent	70	7000
An Æginean Talent	100	10000
† A Rhodian Talent	100	10000
A Tyrian Talent	80	8000
An Ægyptian Talent	80	8000

Tal-Syr = M*al* Ptolem = *ez* Eub = *auz* Alexan = *bez* & Ant = *auz.*

Att-Maj = *eiz* Babyl = *oiz* Ægin = *ag* Rh = *ag* Tyr-Ægypt = *eiz.*

I ſhall

† According to ſome the *Rhodian* Talent contained but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the *Euboick* but 4000. *Vid.* Brerewood *de Ponderibus & Pretiis.* Cap. 9.

I ſhall conclude with two lines, juſt to ſhew how by this method may be remembered the year and chapter of any particular ſtatute. Thoſe to whom a hint of this nature may be thought uſeful, are beſt capable of applying and improving it as they ſhall ſee occaſion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carol*en-t*]

An Act againſt Abuſes in Preſentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-El*ib-s*]

The Bill for Firſt-Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 H-en VIII. c. 3. [Primit-H*es-t*]

An Act for the Diſſolution of the MONASTERIES. The leſſer 27 H. VIII. c. 28. } [Monaſt-H*ep-ek.ib-ba*]
The greater 31 H. VIII. c. 11. }

Fraud-Carol*en-t* Sim-El*ib-s* Primit-H*es-t* Monaſt-H*ep-ek.ib-ba*.

To remember the ſeveral ſtatutes relating to the ſame ſubject muſt needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading ſyllable for the whole line; but may be done in the following manner:

Some of the principal acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 Eliz. c. 2. 13, 14 Car. II. c. 12. 3, 4 William and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11. 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-El*ot,e* Car*at,ad* Wi-M*t,eib* Wil*k,iz.n,ab*. An-*ad-bei*.

FINIS.

15
65
APR

THE

USE OF THE INDEX.

THE following Index may be uſeful in two reſpects; either as it will ſerve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exerciſe himſelf in Reſolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus ſeparated from their proper Claſſes, and intermingled with each other; (which will at the ſame Time be a means to fix them better in his Memory) or, as it may be, to thoſe who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical *Lines, a* ready Help *to anſwer many Queſtions in Chronology, Geography, Hiſtory,* &c. *without the Trouble of ſearching for them in the Tables. To make which the eaſier in the Hiſtorical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two, at the end of each Word; by the help of which, and the beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with Hiſtory, and is Maſter of the General Key, will readily know what the Words ſtand for. The Abbreviations are as follow:*

The USE of the INDEX.

A. B. Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
Ær. Æra, or Epocha.
B. Battle.
C. Council.
Ep. Epiſtle, *i. e.* the Time of Writing it.
Ev. Evangeliſt.
E R. Emperor of *Rome.*
E E. Emp. of the Eaſt.
E W. Emp. of the Weſt.
F. Father.
H. Heretick, Schiſmatick, *&c.*
H. P. High Prieſt.
J. Judge of *Iſrael.*
K. King.
K Aſſ. King of *Aſſyria.*
K B. King of *Babylon.*
K E. King of *England.*
K Eg. King of *Egypt.*
K Ju. King of *Judah.*
K Is. King of *Iſrael.*
K M. King of *Media.*
K Ma. King of *Macedon.*
K P. King of *Perſia.*
K R. King of *Rome.*
K S. King of *Syria.*
L. Learned Man, Author, *&c.*
Leg. Legate.
Mart. Martyr.
P. Pope.
Pa. Patriarch.
Po. Poet.
Pr. Prophet.
Q. Queen.
W. War.
=different Names of the ſame perſon.

Thoſe Words, which have no Letter at the End of them, denote ſome Fact in Hiſtory; as Abaneb, *the Calling of* Abraham.

The Italick Letters repreſent the Year before or after Chriſt. The Small Capitals M *and* P *in the middle of a Word denote the Year of the World, or of the* Julian *Period, as* TroyPilta, &c.

Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent unleſs where otherwiſe marked, or when the Penultima is long by Poſition, is always on the Ante-penultima.

INDEX.

INDEX

Vocum Memorialium.

INDEX.

Voces Chronologicæ & Hiſtoricæ.

A	Page		Page
A Baneb	6	Al-Balbuz K S.	31
Abdónaſo J.	21	Albantyt Mart.	12
Abezyk-boil Pa.	19	Al-Cazka E E.	43
*Abímelets J.	21	Alexanky K Eg.	32
Abínup K Ju.	23	Alexandroik Q Ju.	33
AbMezki	10	Alexita	35
AbPepni	10	Alextis K Ma.	35
Abrámanous Pa.	20	Alphabin K.	51
Actia B.	39	Al-Sedd E R.	40
Actſt wr.	51	Amaslaun K Eg.	27
Adniz Pa.	18	Amázkin K Ju.	22
Adraap E R.	42	Ambrótpo F.	47
Ægialezkou K.	30	Amónſot K Ju.	22
Ægtas K.	35	Amospeip Pr.	24
† Ænedeido	4	Anácloud Po.	37
Ænobarbale E W.	43	Anaſtaſna E E.	42
Æſchlel Po.	37	Ancyrtal C.	46
Agáthlaup L.	50	Ancſip K R.	38
Aháb nak K Iſ.	23	Ann-chei Q E.	16
Ahazikku K Ju.	23	Annpyb Q E.	15
Aházikoup K Iſ.	23	An-Sabatafff	12
Aházpod K Ju.	22	Antigonoz K Ju.	33
Alarobz	44	Ant-Epiboil K S.	31

Ant-

* This and ſome other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contracted, as Abimets.

† *Anno Mundi.*

	Page
Ant-Eupaſo K S.	31
Ant-Magdee K S.	31
Ant-Phibſa E R.	40
Anti-Pibip E R.	40
Anti-Sidétboz K S.	31
Anti-Sodoin K S.	31
Ant-Théodauz K S.	31
Anttob C.	46
Appi-Tra L.	30
Apronaunn K B.	25
Aprunf K. Eg.	27
Apr=Hoph K. Eg.	30
Aquádſi L.	49
Aquibek L.	48
Araſlei-ſik Pa.	19
Arbapop K Aſſ.	25
Arb=Tig	29
Arbeltib K B.	35
Archelt K Ju.	33
Archidad L.	36
Archiloſeiz Po.	37
Arctoul E E.	42
Argobdaup	35
Aridætet K.	35
Arísbys K Ju.	33
Aristed Ph.	36
Aritel H.	47
Arkpyn K B.	25
Ariſtob-ſecaun K. Ju.	33
Arnobtyt F.	48
Arphetos Pa.	20
Arri-AnP. L.	50
Art-Lóng=Ahas	30
Art-Longſauf K P.	28
Art-Mnoyf K P.	28
Arthlaf K.	15
Arunſyk A B.	53
Aſanul K Ju.	23
Aſſarſky K Aſſ.	25
Aſſar=Aſnap.	30
Aſtuno K M.	28
Aſty=Ahas.	30
Athalikko Q Ju.	22
Athanasies F.	46
Athaulfaz K Sp.	52
Athenagorapp F.	46
Attifla K.	44
Augfoil E W.	43
Auguſtel E R.	39
Avitful E W.	42
Aurepz E R.	41
Auſtins F.	47
B.	
Baanut K Iſ.	23
Bab-Dár-Hylas	11
Babedit	10
Balsaboub L.	49
Ba-Pdik E R.	40
Basfia C.	45
Basílibad H.	47
Bas-Mácekaup E E.	43
Bas-Magtoiz F.	47
Bedſaus L.	49
Beléspop K B.	25
Bel=Bala=Nab	29
Belibupze K B.	25
Berodſou L.	49
Boadaup Q Br.	14
Boneſa A B.	53
Byzantiz	41
C	
Cadeſly	17
Cadmafno K.	34
Caitel-naz Pa.	18

	Page
Cait*ſpou* Pa.	19
Caligul*ik* E R.	39
Camby*len* K P.	28
Cámb=Ahas	30
Can*bau* K E.	14
Candau*ptu* K.	34
Cara*dab* E R.	40
Caránk*af* K.	34
Car-Nu*dke* E R.	41
Caro-prim*ſel* K E.	15
Car-ſec*ſok* K E.	15
Car-che*p*-riz K E.	16
Caſibel*ud*	14
Catal*aud*	39
Cec*blus* K.	34
Cels*buz* L.	48
Cerinth*eiz* H.	47
Chal-le-marEuDi*ola*C	45
CharleMe*ig* E.	12
Charop*puo*	34
Chart*eel*	17
Chich*fal* A B.	53
Chlo-Gal*tyt* E R.	41
Chris-Mund*othof* Æ.	10
Chris-Peri*ſoibo* Æ.	10
Chryſo*touk* F.	47
Chyn*ſop* K. Aſſ.	26
Cim*bat* W.	38
Cle-*k*-*aloud* P.	48
Cle-*p*-*atoip* P.	48
Cleopát*la* Q Eg.	31
Cle-rom*aul* F.	46
Clem-aléx*ane* F.	46
Clo*d* E R.	39
Clov*oka* K F.	12
Co-da-thé-ma*teib* C.	45
Co-vi-júſt-O*lut* C.	45
Co-ag-co-po-mon-*ſeiz* C.	45
Codoma*ttu* K P.	29
Codrázp*a* K	34
Col-Eph-Ja*ſe* Ep.	52
Colum*bont*	13
Commód*beiz* E R.	40
Comp*atze*	13
Confés*ſe* K E.	14
Conſtantino*bóli*	13
Conſt-Arc*toul*	51
Conſt*faf* C.	45
Cons*tys* E R.	41
*Co-Co-Cons*tip*	41
Conſu*lzoi*	38
Contrac*tad* Ær	8
Con-*ta* Ær.	148
Coperna*ſoit* L.	49
Corinth-R*up* Ep.	52
Creo*ſeiz*	34
Crep*paz* Ær.	10
Grœſu*ſe* K.	34
Crois*aznu*	13
Crom-mor*ſuk*	18
Crom*ſli*	18
Cr*othf* Ær.	8
Curt-V ESP. L.	50
Cyaxa*ſif* K M.	28
Cy-d-*lun* K M.	28
Cypr*elk* F.	46
Cyr-alex*obe* F.	47
Cyr-J*ilz* F. Mart.	46
Cyr-Mun*toſk* Ær.	10

* *Conſtantine*, *Conſtantius*, and *Conſtans*.

	Page
CyrP*oboik* Ær.	10
Cyr*uts*	8
D	
Dar-Hyſt*alda* K P.	28
Dar-Med*lik* K B.	27
Dar-Noth*odi* K P.	28
Dani*ull* Pr.	24
Dav*azul* K I.	23
Debo*deil* Pr.	21
Decemv*oly*	38
Deci*don* E R.	40
Dejop*zou* K M.	28
Del*etok*	8
DelM*aſus*	10
DelP*etſau*	10
Dem-Nic*aſu* K S.	31
Dem Nic*aty* K S.	31
Dem-S*âſe* K S.	31
Den-Ola*kzou*	52
Dic*onoi*	38
Did-Juli-S*ant* E R.	40
Di-Halic-Aug. L.	50
Diocles*eko* Ær.	9
Dio-g*en* Ær.	148
Diógete*t* Ph.	36
Dio-Max*deif* E R.	41
Diſp-Jud*pa*	12
Domit*ka* E R.	39
Dona*ten*	47
Drac*ſef*	36
E.	
Eccleſi-Pax*tad*	12
Ed*doid* K E.	15
Ed-ſe*typ* K E.	15
Ed-ter*tes* K E.	15
Ed-quár*fauz* K E.	15
E-fi-Ro*kt* K E.	15
Ed-ſex*los* K E.	15
Ed=Nás-loi-*tél*-cho pou-*rek*que	16
Edmun*dis* A B.	53
Egbe*kek* K.	14
Ehu*tel* J.	21
Elea*dna* H P.	32
Eliaſho*lt* H P.	32
Eli*bup* H P.	21
El-N*ap* Q E.	16
Els*luk* Q E.	15
El*niz* K I.	23
Elo*boil* J.	21
Empad=Bala	29
Emp*ea* K B.	25
Ench*ſed-itu* Pa.	18
Ench*tíke* Pa.	19
En*dil-nyl* Pa.	18
Enosi*paun* Pa.	19
Eph-ce-the-nes*ſib* C.	45
Eph-Ja*ſe* Ep.	52
Eph-Syr*toiz* F.	57
Epicu*dpa* Ph.	36
Epiphán*iſk* F.	47
Eraſmu*ts* L.	49
Eſarhado*pzau* K B.	25
Eſar=Aſnap	29
Eſtho*ſa* Q.	11
Ethel*únau* K.	12
Evag*teiz* F.	47
Eucli*zau* L.	36
Evil*laub* K B.	26
Eunomi*tauz* H.	47
Eu-Pamt*el* F.	46
Eurymedo*pz* B.	35
Eutrop*ſek* L.	49
Exa*ſna* Ær.	6

	Page
Exp*idet* Ær.	10
Exmél*at* Ær.	10
Eze*loul* Pr.	24
Ezr*olk*	11
F	
Ferg*tid* K.	51
Flav-Cle*ſk* E R.	41
Florénſ*in* C.	45
Fran-Pharam*ód*y	51
Fred-*d-dap* E W.	43
G	
Gá-Co-R*up* Ep.	52
Gal*bot* L.	49
Galb*aun* E R.	39
Gàler*tyt*	41
Galil*aſſe* L	49
Gallien*dauz* E R.	41
Gall-V*odla* E R.	41
Gang*toz* C.	46
Gede*dol* J.	21
Gelás*one* P.	48
Gell*aad* L.	49
Gens*ful* K.	44
Gëo*bo-doi* K E.	15
Geor-g*a-jab* K E.	16
Ger-Charlm*eig* E. W.	43
Gerizózei	12
Gibr*apzo*	18
Gild*uſp* L.	49
God-Bul*nou* K.	17
Gor*din* E R.	40
Gracch*ade*	38
Granit*if* B.	35
Grat*abla* L.	49
Grego-*bi-búpe* P.	48
Grego Naz*tois* F.	47
Greg-Thaum*elf* F.	47
Gryp*adi* K S.	31
Gunp*atſo*	13
H	
Haba*ſyn* Pr.	24
Hag*lez* Pr.	24
Halic-Aug. L.	50
Heb-*aped-óſo* Pa.	19
Heb*deka* Pa.	20
Heb*ſi* Ep.	52
Heli*dak* E R.	40
Heng*ful* K.	14
Hen-Stel*ſi* L.	49
Hen-pr*ag* K E.	14
Hen-ſec*buf* K E.	15
He-th*das* K E.	15
He-fo*toún* K E.	15
He-fi*fad* K E.	15
Hen-fi*fed* K E.	15
Hen-ſep*feil* K E.	15
Hen-oc*lyn* K E.	15
Hen-gé-*tal-an-sez-che*z-gi*b*-gé*d-ped.*	16
Hercul*adoiſ*	34
Hermog*apy* H.	47
Herm-Paſt*aul* F.	46
Herod*ik* K Ju.	33
Herodo*ſus* L.	49
Heſychi*ſoun* L.	49
Hezep*ep* K Ju.	22
Hierocléze L.	48
Hilar*ilf* F.	47
Hippar*bſe* L.	49
Holofe*ſlu*	11
Hom*nad*	37
Hono*tni* E W.	42
Hoſe*pku* Pr.	24
Hoſ*piz* K Iſ.	23

	Page
Hoſtil*ſpy* K R.	38
Hyb*aboid*	13
Hyg*alo* P.	51
Hyrc*atu* H P.	33
Hyrca-ſecun*ſi* H P.	33
J	
Jacob*ebauk-bop* Pa.	18
Jadu*tob* H P.	32
Jaï*daz* J.	21
J*akip* Pa.	20
Jamaic*aull*	18
Jam*ſe* Ep.	52
Jam*ſyd* K E.	15
Jam-*d-ſeif* K E.	15
Jam-ch*ef-fau*	16
J*ann* K E. v Joh*ann*	14
Jannaz*u* H P.	32
Jar*oſy-naud* Pa.	18
Jar*iloſ* Pa.	19
Jas*boil* H. P.	32
Ibz*âke* J.	21
Jehoaáſh*koik* K. Ju.	22
Jehoahá*klau* K Iſ.	23
Jehoaſh*kin* K Iſ.	23
Jehoiak*aug* K Ju.	22
Jehoiakim*ſyn* K Ju.	22
Jehoia*ſys*	11
Jehor*kein* K Ju.	22
Jehoſaph*anbo* K Ju.	22
Jehu*kko* K Iſ.	23
Jeph*tak* J.	21
Jerom*toik* F.	47
Jerob*noil* K Iſ.	23
Jero-ſe*kdu* K Iſ.	23
Jer*ſta* Pr.	24
Jeſhua*lis* H P.	32
Igna*bza* F.	46
In*akus* K.	34
Incend*ikk*	38
Inquiſ*ded*	17
Joan*kof* P.	48
Joel*eig* Pr.	24
Johanán*ipt* H P.	32
Joh-p*s* K E.	16
John*p* Ev.	52
Joiad*oat* H P.	32
Jona*bauz* H P.	33
Jon*kze* Pr.	24
Jork*nau* K Iſ.	23
Jorn-Just. L.	50
Joſeph*aup* L.	47
Joſeph*aſil* Pa. ob.	10
Joſh*fol* J.	21
Joſia*ſoz* K Ju.	22
Joth*puk* K Ju.	22
Jov*tauf* E R.	42
Iren*aſp* F.	46
Iren*poup* E E.	43
Is*akous* Pa.	20
Is*ebyk-beiz* Pa.	19
Iſlep*taud* A B.	53
Iſ*pauz* Pr.	24
Iſ*ſtit* B.	35
Ital*ein* W.	38
Ital-Od*ops* K.	51
Jud*pa* Ep.	52
Jug*pes* K B.	25
Jugub*zou* W.	38
Julio*s* E R.	39
Juli*ſa* E R.	42
Ju-M*aſs*	33
Juſt*lak* E E.	43
Juſt-Mar*boz* F.	46
Juſtini*lep* E E.	43

Laboro-

L	Page
Laboroſoarch*lul* K B.	26
Lactan*tyt* F.	46
Laert*bop* L.	49
Lam*koiſ-poip* Pa.	18
Lami*biz* Pa.	20
Langhi*ſp* A B.	53
Laodi*ſa* C.	46
Lat-*bed-in-oil-dal-lap* C	45
L-*az-blat* P.	48
Le-Iſ*pap* E E.	43
Le*oloi* E E.	43
Leo-M*oſſ* P.	48
Leo-Ph*eiks* E E.	43
Lev*apus*	20
Leuctra*tpi* B.	35
Liber*tle* P.	48
Licini*tet*	41
Lin*adka* Po.	37
Ling-lat*leip*	12
Loll*atub*	13
Lom*balk* L.	49
Luci*bup* K Br.	12
Luk*aub* Ev.	52
Lycurg*nes*	36
Lycophre*pz* Po.	37
Lyo*dul-doiſ* C.	45
M	
Mac*dap* E R.	40
Macari*pt* F.	47
Mahalat*ſyn* Pa.	19
Mahalat*oul-koul* Pa.	18
Mahom*audd*	9
Maho-l*as* Ær.	148
Maj*olp* E W.	43
Malachi*np* Pr.	24
Ma-l*s* Q E.	16
Mar-l*s* Q E.	16
Manaſſe*ps* H P.	32
Manaſ*ſout* K Ju.	22
Mane*pp* H.	47
Mantiſ*i* B.	35
Marathon*z* B.	35
Marc*boz* H.	47
Marco*lz* E E.	42
Mard-Emp*ea* K B.	25
Mark*ot* Ev.	52
Mary*lut* Q E.	15
Maſſanel*ſop*	18
Maſſ-Par*aloid*	17
Math*ſa* Ev.	52
Max*etu* E R.	41
Maximi*deiſ* E R.	41
Med*azoiz* Arch.	34
Menappe K Iſ.	23
Menelápe H P.	32
Mephtek A B.	53
Merl*opoi* L.	49
Meſes*ſoud* K B.	25
Meſſ-prim*pot* W.	35
Meſſ-ſec*ſku* W.	35
Methu*ſeip-naun* Pa.	18
Methusi*tap* Pa.	20
Micha-Pal*adſa* E E.	43
Mic*put* Pr.	24
Mil-trib*ſoz*	38
Min-F*dez* F.	46
Mithrid*kou* W.	39
Miz*dakk*	10
Mont*ape* H.	47
Moſ-m*ola*	21
N	
Nabonad=Belſh.	29
Nabonad*lul* K B.	26
Nabopol*ſel* K B.	26

	Page
Nab-*ſes* Ær.	148
Nad*uff* K If.	23
Nadi*pif* K B.	25
Nahor*akon-bok* Pa.	19
Nahor*dall* Pa.	20
Nahu*puk* Pr.	24
Neb*ſſs* K B.	26
Necus*ſas* K Eg.	27
Nelsemi*ſſu*	11
Neriglun K B.	26
Ner*ul* E R.	39
Nervous E R.	40
Nic-ſil-con-ari*tel* C.	45
Nine*zlou* K Aſſ.	34
Ninev*ſad*	11
Noach*azus-nuz* Pa.	18
No*enok* Pa.	20
Nov*dua* H.	47
Num*paſ* K R.	37
O	
Obadi*lkoi* Pr.	24
Ochi*lk* K P.	29
Od*ops* K.	44
Oedi*beſs* K Th.	34
Ogyg*apaus* ſl.	34
Oly-*jan* Ær.	148
Om*nel* K If.	23
On-prim*ida* H P.	32
On-s*duz* H P.	32
On-t*boul* H P.	32
Origetz F.	47
Orós-Theo. L.	49
Oth-mag*nis* E W.	43
Othób*dauk* Leg.	53
Oth*dip* Leg.	53
Otho*ſou* E R.	39
Oth*izu* J.	21
Ott*adoup* E T.	13
P	
Papaaz H.	47
Pap-av*atyl*	13
Pau-Sam*dauz* H.	47
Pau*ſato* L.	49
Pec-lamb*eka* A. P.	53
Pec-read*doin* A B.	53
Pe*ſt* B R.	51
Pekai*pſa* K If.	23
Peka*pun* K If.	23
Pelagi*ózu* H.	47
Pel*apup-etou* Pa.	19
Pele*gedop* Pa.	20
Pe*lf* Ep.	52
Pé-ſec*aup* Ep.	52
Pelo*ſib* W.	35
Pertin*ant* E R.	40
Per*ſatat* K. Myc.	34
Petr*attu* L.	49
Pharam*ody* K.	51
Phar*ſop* B.	39
Philipe*ff* E R.	40
Phi-Col-Ep-Ph-Ja*ſe* Ep	52
Phil-ju*ſy* L.	47
Phil*ido* Ær.	8
Philip*ob* B.	39
Philip*ne* K Syr.	31
Phoc*ilp* W.	35
Phra*ſlau* K M.	28
Pind*ſez* Po.	37
Plu-Tra L.	50
Pol-Bol*ath*	51
Polycar*ázei* F.	46
Port-Alph*abin* K.	51
Porph*epy* L.	48
Powd*ſyl*	17

	Page
Prin*aſon*	13
Prin-*be-ſkei*	27
Priſcit*pa* H.	47
Priſc*ſaf* K R.	38
Prob*dois* E R.	41
Proco*lip* L.	49
Proma*ſkoi*	34
Proſp-Theo. L.	50
Prot*alen*	17
Prud*inp* L.	49
Pſamm*aug* K Eg.	27
Pſaminit*lel* K Eg.	28
Pſamit*ſpy* K Eg.	27
Ptol-Geogra*ſz* L.	49
Pt. Aula*ul* K Eg.	31
Pt. Epiphe*zo* K Eg.	31
Pt. Euerg*doz* K Eg.	31
Pt. Lathyra*dz* K Eg.	31
Pt. Pha*dko* K Eg.	30
Pt. Philope*eb* K Eg.	31
Pt. Phom*beiz* K Eg.	31
Pt. Phyſco*bſu* K Eg.	31
Pun-*eſi-das-bok* W.	38
Pur*olt*	11
Pyr*doin* W.	38
Pytha*glys* Ph.	36
R	
Reg-Babyl*ezou*	27
Regn-Iſr*elo*	11
Reg-Jud*oſk*	11
Réd-Rom*dol*	37
Regib*ſni* K B.	26
Reho*noil* K. Iſ.	23
Reu*apeip-din* Pa.	19
Reue*dap* Pa.	20
Rev*nau*	52
Ricar*diz* A B.	53
Ric*hein* K E.	14
Ri-ſe*toip* K E.	15
Ri-te*rokt* K E.	15
Rí-ls-je*b-ed* K E.	16
Rom*Midub* Ær.	10
Rom*Pinſa* Ær.	10
Rom*put* Ær.	8
Ro-p*du* Ær.	148
Ro-ſt*lun* L.	49
Ruf*inz* L.	47
Ruf*koi* K. E.	14
S	
Sab=So.	29
Saba*copdoi* K Eg.	27
Salam*oky* B.	35
Sala*ſout-ott* Pa.	19
Sal*dibb* Pa.	20
Salm=Enemeſs.	30
Salm*peb*	11
Salm*pek* K Aſſ.	25
Sam*bap* H P.	21
Samn*iſe* W.	38
Sanch*about* L.	49
Saós=Nabu	30
Sao*ſaup* K B.	26
Saph*ſyd* Po.	37
Sardan*pop* K Aſſ.	33
Sard*iſp* C.	46
Sard*ug*	11
Sa*tatty* K Cr.	34
Saula*znu* K Iſ.	22
Scander*boſt*	13
Scot-Ferg*tid*	51
Sel-Cal*dfu* K S.	31
Sel-Ni*tad* K S.	31
S. Ceraun*eel* K S.	31
Sel. Pha*ks* K S.	31

	Page
Seleucu*ns* K S.	31
Ser*iranaul* Q Aſſ.	30
Sennach*oibo* K Aſſ.	25
Sen=Sarg.	30
Septe*poi*	12
Sera*kan-diz* Pa.	19
Serug*daku* Pa.	20
Serv*ups* K R.	30
Seth*aty-nad* Pa.	18
Seth*ikoif* Pa.	19
Sevé*rant* E R.	40
Sev*pan* K Eg.	27
Sev=Seth K Eg.	30
Shall*uppe* K Iſ.	23
She*ffs* Pa.	20
Shem*bulk-aug* Pa.	20
Sil-Ital-Nɛ. fl.	50
Si-Mac*bot* H P.	33
Sim-J*ig* H P.	32
Sim-ſec*dap* H P.	32
Siſyph*alzo* K.	34
Smerd=Art.	30
Smalcal*loz*	17
Socr*inn* Ph.	36
Sod*akoup*	10
Solomá*zal* K.	22
So*lun* Ph.	36
Sophoclózei Po.	37
Sp-Inv*ukk*	17
S-quin*leil* P.	48
Stat-conſular*óſo*	37
Stat-reg*dol*	37
Steph*bil* K E.	11
Steph-d*e* K E.	16
Steph*ede* A B.	53
Strab-Tɪb. L.	50
Stratfo*tod* A B.	53
Sudbu*toik* A B.	53
Super*lid* K R.	38
Swed-Fro*kas* K R.	51
Syl-dicte*iz*	39
Symmache*zb* L.	47

T

Taci*doil* E R.	41
Tacitá*zei* L.	49
Tambaja*toun*	13
Tem*bybe*	8
Tem*Menne*	10
Tem*Pipze*	10
Tera*koik-dyl* Pa.	19
Tere*bes* Pa.	20
Tert*and* F.	46
Teuc*buzd*	34
Theop-Ant*aſk* F.	46
Thaum*elf* F.	46
Theb*adel* W.	35
Theocre*ku* Po.	37
Theódo*ni* K.	44
Theodot*apu* L.	47
Theo-jún*ozei* E E.	42
Theo-mag*toin* E E.	42
Thes*bdif*	34
Theſs*le-t* Ep.	52
Thol*ett* J.	21
Thom-Aqu*adſi* L.	49
Thuan*ſop* L.	49
Tiber*bu* E R.	39
Ti-Tím*ſu* Ep.	52
Tim-ſec*aup* Ep.	52
Timo*ſu* Ep.	52
Tirha*pyl* K Eg.	27
Tit*ſu* Ep.	52
Tit*pon* E R.	39
Tot*lop* K. oft. G.	44

	Page
Traja*nk* E R.	40
Trena*lol* C.	45
Tren-dec*at*-*alfu* C.	17
Trib-*foud*	38
Tro*Mekeb* Ær.	10
Tro*Pilta* Ær.	10
Troy*abeit* Ær.	8
Troy-j*as* Ær.	148
Turn*laul* L.	49
Tych*blos* L.	14
Tyl*ika*	17
V	
Valent*ady* H.	47
Valer*oli* E R.	41
Val (en) tini*tauf* E W.	42
Vali*ſo* E E.	42
Val-*sikt* E W.	42
Va-*tódo* E W.	42
Veſpo*iz* E R.	39
Vi*taa* C.	45
Vitello*iz* E R.	39
Vitrúv-Jul. L.	50
Ulp-Sev. L.	50
Un-P*loin*	17
Vortig*ſos*	14
Urb-s Cle-pa*toip* P P.	48
Uz-azari*kby* K If.	22
W.	
Wal*ted* A B.	53
Wil-Con*ſau* K E.	15
Will-Ruf*koi* K E.	14
Wil-t*ſeik* K E.	15
Wil-t*bó*-sou-fat K E.	16
Winch*tyl* A B.	53
X	
Xenoph*ilou* Ph.	36
Xer*xoku* K P.	28
Xer*d*-Sog-Darnóth-*odi* K P.	28
Y	
Y*ézſid*	9
Yez-j*as* Ær.	148
Z	
Zachari*ppt* K If.	23
Zeb*bel* K S.	31
Zechar*údy* Pr.	24
Zedikil*nei* or Zed-*louk* K If.	22
Zed*leik*	11
Zenob*doid* Q.	12
Zeno*ſpo* E E.	42
Zim*nen* K If.	23
Zonara*bbak* L.	49
Zoroa*ſne*	11
Zoſi*ſel* L.	48
Zoſo*ap* Po.	48
Zos-Theo jun.	50

The

GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

OF Words conſiſting of two Parts in the ſame Character, joined with an Hyphen, the firſt Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province, denoted by the latter: The Words in Italick *Letters ſignifying Places in Antient Geography; the Words in* Roman *Letter, Places in Modern Geography: Thus, Abdér-thra; Abder a Town in antient Thrace:* Aginc-art; Agincourt *in* Artois.

Words in a Parentheſis denote that the Place repreſented by the firſt Syllable, or Syllables, is one of thoſe repreſented by the latter, as (Anteg-lee) Antego *one of the* Leeward *Iſlands,* (Cub-ant) Cuba *one of the* Antilles.

The Letters N. E. S. W. *following a Word, denote the Situation of a Place; as* Antill-luc S. *the* Antille *Iſlands, South of the* Lucay *Iſles;* Madér-barb W. Madera *Iſles, Weſt of* Barbary.

The Letters G. S. *denote Sacred Geography.*

Italicks *joined with an Hyphen denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as* Agrek-oit *the Latitude of* 28 *Deg. the Longitude* 73.

Italicks *joined with a Comma denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to* Great-Britain, *as* Germ*t*, *ut.* Germany *to* Great-Britain *as* 3, 53 *to* 1.

Italicks *joined without an Hyphen denote the Diſtance from* London *or* Jeruſalem; *as* Par*del ſc.* Paris *from* London *about* 225 *Miles.* Antioch*ig*, Antioch *from* Jeruſalem *about* 300 *Miles.*

Syllables with this Mark = *denote correſpondent Places of Antient and Preſent Geography; as Ach*= livad, *the antient Achaia the preſent* Livadia.

Voce

Voces Geographicæ.

A	Page
ABdér-thra	86
Acerr-camp	87
Ach=livad	89
Acroc-epir	86
Act-acar	87
Adrám-myſi	87
Ægæ=arch	91
Ægín=eng	92
Æo=lipari	92
Æquí-laN	88
Ætna=gib	92
Africa=trip-tun	90
Aginc=art	67
Agrék-oit	72
Agr-ind	69
Aix-la-cha-weſt	67
Aix-prov	65
Aladul-nat	70
Alb=brit	90
Alepís-tei	72
Alep-ſyri	69
Alexíb-if	72
Allób=ſav	90
Amaſ-nat	70
(Amboyn-mol)	77
Ambr-acar	87
Amien-pic	63
Am-NEmoab G S.	97
Amyc-luc	87
Ancon-pap	68
Ancyr-gal	87
Ang-caern W.	80
Anj-orl	68
Ant-brab	66
(Anteg-lee)	79
Antil-luc S.	79
Antiochig	75
Antióch-piſid	87
Antium-vols	87
Aquilei-carn	87
Aram=*ſy-mes* G S.	94
Arbél-aſs	86
Arch-dwin	67
Archſó-*fe*	72
Ard-rut	88
Argent-ſtras	92
Arimin-umb	87
Arm=turc-ala	90
Aru-hama W. G. S.	95
Aſhke=*ph* G S.	94
Aſhur=*aſs* G S.	94
Aſſúm-para	70
Aſtrác-tart	67
Aſtróp *lau*	72
Athík-*el*	72
Atho-mac	88
Aug-ſwab	66
Avig-prov	68
Aus-laN	88
Azoph-circ	70
Azór-port W.	71

Babylit-

B	Page		Page
Babyl*it-fo*	72	Bres-ſile	68
Bab*oky*	75	Brug-flan	66
Bacca-tartPe	68	*Brund-cala*	85
Bad-ſwab	67	Brus-brab	66
Bæt=guádal	92	Brus*ly-o*	72
Bag-dia	70	*Brut-ænot*	88
(Baha-luc)	79	Burg-cas*vet*	67
Bai-campa	87	C	
Bale=MaM	92	Cad-andal	67
Balt-mary	70	Cagli-ſard	68
(Barb-cari)	79	*Cala-meſs*	88
Barb*bu-la*	73	Cali-gran W.	76
Bar-catal	67	Cal-pica	67
Baſil*foi-p*	72	*Calp*=gib	93
Baſt-corſic	68	Camb-hana	66
Bell*ba-ku*	72	*Cana*-jorM	95
Belg-ſervi	67	Canar-bild W.	78
Beneven-nap	67	Cand-archip S.	76
Beng*dá-oul*	72	*Cann-peucet*	86
Bérge-nor	68	*Canta*=biſc.	90
Berl-branden	68	Canv-eſs E.	80
Berm*ta-lou*	72	Capíti-nap	68
Berm-carol E.	79	Caramân-nat	70
Berr-orl	68	*Carbáli-pamph*	87
Ber*ſy-l*	71	Caríbb-ant E.	78
Béry-phœn	86	Carls-cro	67
Beſánc-FranC	68	*Carp*=ſcarp	92
Bilb-biſc	67	Carth*ti-by*	72
Blénhe-bav	67	Cart-mur	68
(Born-ſound)	77	*Caſp*=ſála-bach	91
Boryſt=neip	92	*Caſſit*=ſill	92
Boſph-cím=caff	91	Caſs-rh*up*	67
Boſp-thraci=conſt	91	Cay*dou-il*	72
Bourd-gui	65	Cayr*E*	69
Brand-S*up*	68	(Cele-mol)	77
Bred-brab	67	*Cenchr-ach*	87
Brem-ſa*le*	67	(Ceram-mol)	77

	Page
Cerig-mor S.	76
Cern=madag	92
Ceph-mor W.	76
Ceyl-P*weſt* E.	77
Chalc-ætol	87
Chalcéd-bith	87
Chalcis=neg	92
Chaly-gal	87
Chamb-ſav	68
Chamb-tart	69
Charl-nam	66
Chax-æth*inf*	70
Cherón-bæ	86
Chriſt-agg	68
(Chriſt-lee S.)	79
Cimb-jut	89
Cimm=caſt	91
Circaſs-tart	70
Cirt-num	87
Cith-bæ	86
Citidel-min	68
Clev-weſt	66
Clus-etru	87
Cnid-dora	87
Codán=zeel	89
Col-Agrip=col	92
Col-All=gen	92
Colch=meng	90
Colog-rhi*l*	66
Coloſs-phrygi	87
Comagen-ſyr P	87
Compos-gal	66
Conſt*ob-ta*	72
Conſt-rom	67
Conſt*aſg*	71
Conſt-ſwab	67
Cop*lu-be*	71
Cop*ſaz*	74
Cop-zeel	68
Cord-andal	68
Corf-can W.	76
Corſi-pelig	87
Corinth-ach	87
Corſic-gen S.	76
Cos=lang	92
Craco-pol*p*	68
Crac*úz-ez*	71
Crem-mil	68
Creſs-pic	68
Cret=candi	92
(Cub-ant)	79
Cum-æolis	88
Cur-ſab	88
Cuſh=*æthi* G S.	95
Cyp-nato S.	77
Cyrn=corſic	92
Cyth=ceri	92
Cyzi-mys	87

D

	Page
Dáa-bild	69
Daci=mold-wa-T	90
Damaſc-*buz*	75
Damaſc-cæl S	87
Dan-a-beer*doz*	75
Dan-ſwab-eux	97
Dantzíck-prus	68
Dantz*uf-bei*	72
Daun-apu	88
Delph-phe	86
Denma*,on*	75
Devént-over	66
Diarb-Turk	70
Dioſcor=Zoc	92
Dijon-burg	65

	Page
Dodon-mol	87
Doway-flan	66
Dreſd-ſax	68
Dunc-nub	70
Dunk-flan	66
Dwin-Mo-whi	97
Dyrr-mac	86
E	
Eb-med	78
Ebúd-Weſt	80
Ebús-Yv	92
Edéſs-mes	87
Ela=ſus-pers G S.	94
Elb-ger-oc	98
Eleus-meg	87
Eliſh=arch G S.	94
Eph-ion	87
Epí=can	89
Epidau-lac	86
Erid=po	92
Eub-neg	92
Euph-arm-ſiP	98
Eux=black	91
F	
Fee-gran	70
Ferd-ſa*lo*	67
(Fer-can)	78
Ferr*ek-ub-ei-dd*	73
Ferr*ek-ak*	73
Fez-barb	69
Flor-tuſc	68
Fontara-biſc	67
Form*di-g*	72
Formo=ſou-chin E.	77
Fort=çan	92
Foſs-ſclav	68
Franc-rh*up*	66
Fran-com-burg E.	60
Fret-gadi=gib	91
Fret-ſicu=meſs	91
Fun-jut E.	76
G	
Gad=cad	92
Gætul=bild	90
Gang-paph	87
Gang-I-beng	98
Garamant=zar	90
Genev*oſy*	74
Genev-ſwitz	68
Gëo*bí-ſou*	72
Germ*t,ut*	75
Gib-*au-s*	72
Gibr*abſy*	74
(Gilo-mol)	77
Gomer=*alb* G S.	94
Gott-goth	68
H	
Halicár-dor-A	86
Hamath=*phœn-S*	95
Hamb-ſa*lo*	66
Hano-ſa*l*	66
Hav=*ara-d*	95
Havan-cub	
Haverd-norm	67
Havi=*ſus-car* G S.	94
Heid-rhi*l*	66
Hec*ſt-at*	72
S. Hel*bu-p*	72
S. Hel-congo W.	78
Helico-ph	86
Helleſp=dard	91
Herm-tranſyl	67
Hern-la-nov	88
Heſp=verd	92

	Page
Helv=ſwit	90
(Hiſpaniól-ant)	79
Hocſt-bav	67
Holy-north E.	80
Holſt-ſa*lo*	68
Hymett-att	86
Hyrc=ſala-bach	71
J	
Jagó-chili	70
(Jamaic-ant)	72
Jam*ak-ky*	72
Jam-virgin	70
Jap-norCh E.	77
Jap*to-bay*	72
Jav-gree G S.	94
(Jav-ſound)	77
Ib=ſpa	90
Iber-alb=georg	90
Ice-nor W.	76
Jeru*ta-ts*	72
Id*il-doi*	72
*Ili-phry*M	87
*Illib-hiſp*Bæt	87
Illyri=cró-dal	90
Jord-neph ſalt	98
Ita*b,an*	75
Iſs-cil	86
Itha=comp	92
Iſp-pers	69
Iſp*te-on*	72
Iſt=danu	92
Iſt-ven	68
K	
Kitt=ita G S.	94
L	
Lac-traſi=per	92
Lad-phi E.	77
Laod-car	87
Lavíni-lat	88
Leg-tuſc	68
Lem=ſtali	92
Leſb=metelin	92
Leuc=*bæ*	87
Leuc=maur	92
Lewár-friſe	66
Lib-des=zara	90
Libur=cro	90
Liburn-etru	88
Liby=barc	90
Liege-weſt	68
Lig=gen	90
Limo-guienn	60
Lip-ſax	68
Lips*ub-ad*	72
Li*stei-bz*	72
Lis-port	61
Lon*la-id*	73
Loo-gel	66
Lorett-anc	68
Lorr-champ E.	60
Lub=*liby* G S.	95
(Lucáyo-luc)	79
Luc-flor E.	79
Luc-ænot	88
Lud=*lyd* G S.	94
Lug B=loyd	93
Lug=lyo	93
Lund-ſco	68
Lyca-cap	87
M	
(Macáſs-mol)	77
Mad-ca*nov*	67
Madagaſc-zang E.	78
Mader-barb W.	78

	Page
Madérit-ed	73
Madroy-t	71
Madreis	74
Mæan-lydi	86
Mæót-zab	91
Maeſt-limbur	67
Magd-ſalo	67
Mag=ſcyth G S.	94
Mala-gran	67
Maldív-Pweſt S.	77
Malt-ſici S.	78
(Manſl-phil)	77
Man-lanc W.	80
Mant-arc	86
Marath-attica	86
Mar-*Ligu*=gen	91
Marſeíl-prov	65
Mar-tyrrh-tuſc	91
Mau=fez-mor	90
Meaux-cham	67
Mediol-ins	87
Memph-infer E	87
Meng-georg	70
Meſh=moſch G S.	94
Meſop=dia	90
Meſſap-græM	88
Meſſin*ik-bau*	72
Metelín-nat W.	77
Midd-zeel	66
Mi-majorc-Y-valenci E.	76
(Mind-Phil)	77
Mitt-curl	67
Mizr=eg G S.	95
Moes-inf=bulg	90
Moes-ſup=ſerv	90
Mog=mentz	92
Molúc-PEaſt E.	77
Monom-æth-ſup	70
Mons-hana	66
Montpel-lang	67
Moſc*aſſy*	74
Moſc*az,bi*	75
Moſc*lu-tei*	71
Moſúl-dia	70
Muníc-bav	66
Munſt-weſt	66
Muti-boi	88
Mycén-arg	87
N	
Nab-ara-pet	88
Nan*fei-s*	72
Nancy-lor	68
Napl*ob-bu*	72
Naſſ-rh*up*	68
Natol-tur-As	70
Nazar-*eiz*	75
Neg-livad E.	76
Nemæ-arg	87
Neocæs-cap	87
Newf-nov-ſcot E.	79
Nico-cyp	70
Nie-P-Eux	97
Nig-Atl-oc	98
Nicóm-bithy	86
Nig=neg	90
Nil-medi	98
Nim-gelder	67
Nin*to-ſe*	72
Niſm-langued	68
Nom-ara-des	88
Nor=bavar-aus	90
Numid=alg	90
Numi-nov=bild	90

	Page
Nurem-franc	66
Nys-meg	86
O	
Od-balt	98
Oen-græM	88
Oliv-prus	67
Olym-elis	86
Olymp-theſs	86
Omer-art	67
Oph=chers G S.	97
Oran-prov	65
Ork-ſcot N.	80
Oſſ-theſs	86
Ov-aſt	67
Ox*lá-ſs.b-ap*	73
P	
Pad=po	92
Padu-ven	67
Palerm-ſici	68
Pannón=hung	90
Par*ſk-e*	71
Par-iſle	65
Par*del*	74
Pata-lyc	87
Patáv-ven	87
Pat=palm	92
Pat=ſporad	86
Pek-chin	69
Peki*noz-bap*	72
Peliòn-theſs	86
Pell-æmath	86
Pelopen=mor	90
Perg-mys	87
Perpig-rous	68
Petwara-ſclav	68
Peucét-ap	81
Phar-aléxand	78
Phars-theſs	87
Philadelp-lyd	87
Philip-thra	87
Philip-EaſtPen E.	77
Philiſt=pal G S.	95
Piſid-pamG	88
Poict-orl	65
Pol-iſtri	68
Polt,*in*	75
Pomeran-*Sup*	68
Por,*ts*	75
(Port-ric-ant)	79
(Port-ſanct-mad)	78
Prag*aulz*	74
Prag-bo	68
Prag*ly-bo*	72
Preſb-hung	68
Propont=mar	91
Pyl-meſs	86
Q	
Queb*op-pu*	73
Queb-canad	70
R	
Ra-Déd=pe-gu G S.	95
Rag-dal	68
Rám-davi-pem W.	80
Rati-bav	67
Ravénn-umb	88
Rav-rom	68
Rénn-bréta	65
Rhæt=gris-tyr-it	90
Rha=wolga	92
Rhég-calabri	87
Rhei-cham	65
Rhin-gris-gerO	97
Rhod-nato S.	77
Rhotoi-*te*	72

	Page
Riccéz-*lou*	72
Riga-liv	68
Roch-orl	68
Rom*fa-be*	72
Rom*fa*,*la*,*be*,*toi*	73
Rom-pap	68
Rotho=roan	92
Rou-norm	65
Rous-catal	68
Rubi=fieum	92
S	
Sab-ara*fe*	88
Sackzo-mol	67
Sagunt=morv	92
Sagun-turr	87
Sala=col	92
Salamanc-le	68
Saleut-meſs	88
Salonic-mac	67
Salv-bras	70
Samar*ol*	75
Samóſa-com	86
Sam-nat W.	77
Saracén-ara*f*	88
Sarag-ar	67
Sard-lyd	87
Sardic-thra	87
Sarm=po-ta-mu-L	89
Sau-bu-da E.	60
Saxo-*Sup*	68
Scand=ſwe-no	89
Scen-ara-*des*	88
Scio-nat W.	77
Sclav-hung	68
Scyth=ſog-T	89
Serai-bos	67
Sev-andalu	67
Sheb-ara*f* G S.	95
Shep-hen E.	80
Siama*f-ga*	72
Sici-nap S.	76
Sin-adriat=ken	91
Sin-amb=lart	91
Sin-arab=redS	91
Si-corinth=lep	91
Sin-gan=beng	91
Sin-mag=ſia	91
Sin-pers=bals	91
Sin-ſalam=eng	91
Sirm-pann	87
Sles-jut	68
Smyrn-nat	70
Smyrn*ik-dou*	72
Smyr-ion	87
Sogd=zagat	90
Soiſs-Iſle	67
Soph-bul	67
Sound-PEaſt S.	77
Sp.*a*,*ka*	75
Spal-dalma	67
Span-pr,*ak*	75
Spart-lac	87
Spits*pi-ſou*	72
Stali-nat W.	77
Stet-pomeran	68
Stockhol*oupz*	74
Stock*lou-ak*	71
Stock-ſwe*p*	86
Straſb-alſa	68
Sulmó-pelig	87
(Suma-ſound)	77
Swed*i*,*ſs*	75
Swit-comt E.	60
Switzer,*boi*	75

	Page
Syracu-ſici	88
Syri-turk A	57
T	
(Tabag-lee)	79
Tag-luſit	86
Taprob=ceyl	91
Tai-ſp-atl-oc	98
Tau-chers=P-tar	90
Tarſh=*cil* G S.	95
Tana=don	92
Tegæ-arc	88
(Teneríf-can)	77
(Tercér-azor)	78
Tercér*ip-el*	73
Tergó-walach S.	67
Than-ken E.	80
Theſs=jan	89
Theſſal-ámphax	86
Thól-langued	65
Thraci=rom	92
Thúl=ice	92
Thya-lyd	87
Tig=zur	92
Tigr-arm-ſi-P	98
Togárm-cap G S.	94
Toléd-newC	67
To-mæs	87
Tomb-neg	70
Tortós-cat	67
Tren-tyro	61
Trie-rhi*l*	67
Trinac=ſici	92
Troy-champ	65
Tr*oy-en*	72
Túb=*ib* G S.	94
Tuſcu-lat	87
Turt,*ak*	75
Turin-pied	68
Turcóm-turk	70
Tyrol-auſt	68
V	
Valedol-olC	67
Vect-hamp S.	80
Ven*ſt-ad*	72
Verd-ne W.	70
Veſuv=ſom	92
Vien*kez*	74
Vienn-auſt	66
Vien*ok-ap*	71
Vind=ſwab	90
Viſt-po-ba	97
Volſc-lat	88
Un-pr*-ab*	75
Uz=ju*p*-ara*d*	94
W	
Wars-mazov	68
Wars*nuz*	74
Wars*úd-eb*	72
Wilt-S*up*	66
Wolg-mo-ca	97

F I N I S.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
APR